

**CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY OF 3700 ACRES IN  
THE PROPOSED VICTORY RANCH DEVELOPMENT AREA,  
SUMMIT AND WASATCH COUNTIES, UTAH**

DRAFT

Cultural Resources Report 5196-01-20305

by

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## **Introduction**

Horizons Unlimited, L.C. (Horizons Unlimited), of Rochester, Minnesota proposes to develop a tract of land covering 5803 acres along the middle Provo River in Wasatch and Summit counties, northern Utah. Although the majority of the proposed development is on private land, the project is under the purview of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (the Corps) and the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) because of wetland and endangered species issues, water issues with the Provo River, and the need to obtain federal permits before the project may proceed. Because of the federal involvement, the project must also comply with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (Public Law 89-665, as amended), which requires the identification, evaluation, and protection of cultural resources that may be impacted by the proposed developments. The BOR, Provo Area Office, assumed the lead role for overseeing the cultural resources aspect of the project.

As one step in complying with the requirements of Section 106, the government agencies required that a cultural resources inventory be conducted within the project area. Because the majority of the project is on private land and because large tracts within the project area will not be developed, the government agencies regulating and reviewing the project determined that only a portion of the project area needed to be inventoried for cultural resources. As such, P-III Associates, Inc. (P-III Associates) subsequently developed an inventory plan (P-III Associates 2002) to address five basic objectives: (1) locating all sites that might be directly impacted by the proposed developments; (2) locating and recording a sufficient sample of sites to identify cultural patterns, site types, site locations, and site ages in the project area; (3) emphasizing inventory of areas with a potential for high site density; (4) recording all known sites whether or not they are in areas slated for inventory; and (5) inventorying all potential rock art locations. The plan was developed in consultation with the BOR, the Corps, and the Utah State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO). It called for 100 percent intensive inventory of the river corridor, cliff areas and boulders near the river, the first and second terraces along the river, benches along the river corridor, and all areas in the uplands slated for ground-disturbing activities. In addition, approximately 40 percent of the remaining uplands—areas where there are no immediate plans for development—was designated for 100 percent intensive inventory. The inventory plan also specified that known but previously unrecorded sites lying inside the project area but outside of the inventory areas be recorded. A total of 3700 acres was proposed for cultural resources inventory, or approximately 60 percent of the 5803-acre project area.

Horizons Unlimited contracted with P-III Associates to implement the inventory plan. The work was completed under the provisions of State of Utah Project-Specific Permit U-03-PD-0248p issued to P-III Associates. Fieldwork was conducted between April and June of 2003 by a crew of three to five archeologists working under the direct

supervision of Robert I. Birnie, Project Director and the general supervision of Betsy L. Tipps, Principal Investigator. Analysis, write-up, and historic research were completed during June and July of 2003. This report documents the results of the cultural resources inventory. The results from a previous cultural resources project undertaken for the Victory Ranch project (architectural documentation of selected historic structures and an historic canal [Birnie 2002]) are incorporated into this report.

The inventory resulted in the documentation of 252 cultural properties. A total of 41 are archeological sites; the other 211 are isolated finds (IFs). Six of the sites (42SM457, 42SM458/42WA359, 42SM459/42WA360, 42SM460/42WA361, 42WA324, and 42WA325) were partially recorded (Birnie 2002) during the earlier phase of the Victory Ranch cultural resources project. The other 33 are documented here for the first time. None of the IFs was previously recorded.

Among the 41 sites known to exist in the 5803-acre Victory Ranch project area, 24 are prehistoric, 16 are historic, and 1 has both historic and prehistoric components. Thus, there are a total of 25 prehistoric sites and components and 17 historic sites and components. The majority of prehistoric sites are lithic scatters, all of which appear to have been occupied for a short period of time. There are also two lithic scatters with groundstone and six lithic source area/raw materials procurement sites for quartzite and/or chert. Among the 17 historic sites and components, trash scatters predominate with a total of 6. Three other sites are historic farmsteads and one is an historic ranch complex. Other historic sites include a portion of a railroad grade, a canal, two isolated bridges, a mine, a quarry, and a site with a wood sweathut and hearth. Most of the historic sites appear to have been associated with farming, ranching, mining, or transportation. One represents the local homesteading period and several date to the early ranching and industry period in the Woodland-Frances area. the sweathut site reflects historic aboriginal use of the area.

Among the 41 sites, 19 are recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). These sites should be avoided by project developments and impacts. If impacts cannot be avoided, data recovery may be necessary as determined by the reviewing agencies. Among the prehistoric sites, 11 are recommended as eligible (5 lithic scatters, 2 lithic scatters with groundstone, and 4 lithic procurement sites) and 14 as ineligible (11 lithic scatters, 2 lithic procurement sites, and 1 lithic scatter component). Eight of the 17 historic sites and components are recommended as eligible (three farmsteads, a ranch complex, a canal, a bridge, a railroad grade, and a sweathut site). None of the IFs is recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP.

## ***Project Location and Description***

The Victory Ranch project area lies in northern Utah, east-southeast of Salt Lake City and northwest of Heber City (Figure 1). More specifically, the project area is along a stretch of the middle Provo River and the adjacent uplands, just downstream from Francis, Utah. It extends along State Route 32 and portions of Lower River Road and covers 5803 acres. The majority of the proposed development (approximately 5000 acres) is in the uplands south of the river. A smaller tract (approximately 800 acres) is along the Provo River and its terraces. The project includes ranch and agricultural land on both sides of the Provo River, which is the boundary between Summit and Wasatch counties in this area. Map coverage of the project area is provided by the U.S.G.S. 7.5' Francis, UT 1967 quadrangle. Appendix A contains detailed maps illustrating location and boundaries of the Victory Ranch project area.

The proposed Victory Ranch development will include three golf courses; an equestrian center; an activity center; a golf club with 12 guest rooms; three gazebos; six campsites; trails for hiking, mountain biking, trail-riding, and cross-country skiing; sales, administrative, and maintenance facilities; multiple roads; two ponds; residential homesites; villas; cottages; and employee housing. A total of 725 housing/lodging units is anticipated at complete build-out. These include 432 lodging units (53 units at the Long Hollow Course Resort Villas, 27 units at Long Hollow Course Cottages, 80 units at the River Course Resort Villas, 80 River Course cottages, and 192 Mountain Cottages), 217 lots for single family homes (69 at Mountain Estates, 131 in the Alpine Estates, and 17 at Highland Estates), and 76 employee housing units. Figure 2 shows the nature and locations of the proposed developments.

In total, 502 acres are currently proposed for moderate- to high-density housing (villas, cottages, and employee housing). Another 677 acres are proposed for moderate-density home sites. Low-density housing is planned for another 808 acres. The three golf courses are anticipated to cover a total of approximately 820 acres. Additional acres will be used for sales, administrative, and maintenance facilities; the equestrian center; the activity center; the ponds; the gazebos; and other recreational facilities such as campsites and trails. Most of the remaining acreage will not be directly disturbed by ground disturbing activities, but will be subject to indirect impacts as a result of increased human presence and visitation. Estimating conservatively, more than 600 people will one day live at Victory Ranch and 1250 resort guests will be present.

## ***Environmental Setting***

The Victory Ranch project area can be subdivided into a series of geomorphic zones: (1) the active channel of the Provo River, floodplain, and terraces above the river; (2) the benches along the margins of the foothills along the river; and (3) the



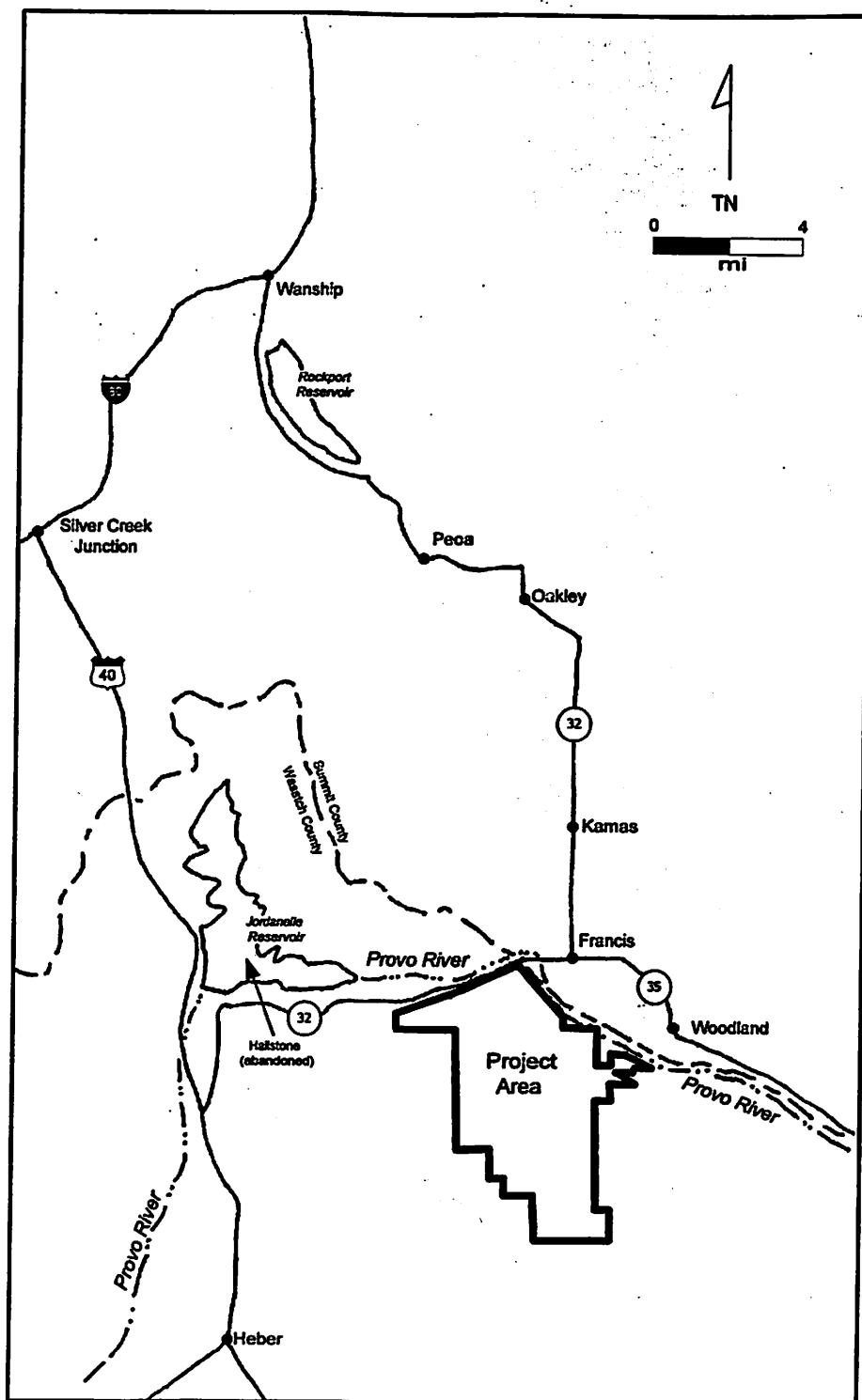


Figure 1. Small-scale map showing the general location of the Victory Ranch project area and towns mentioned in the text.

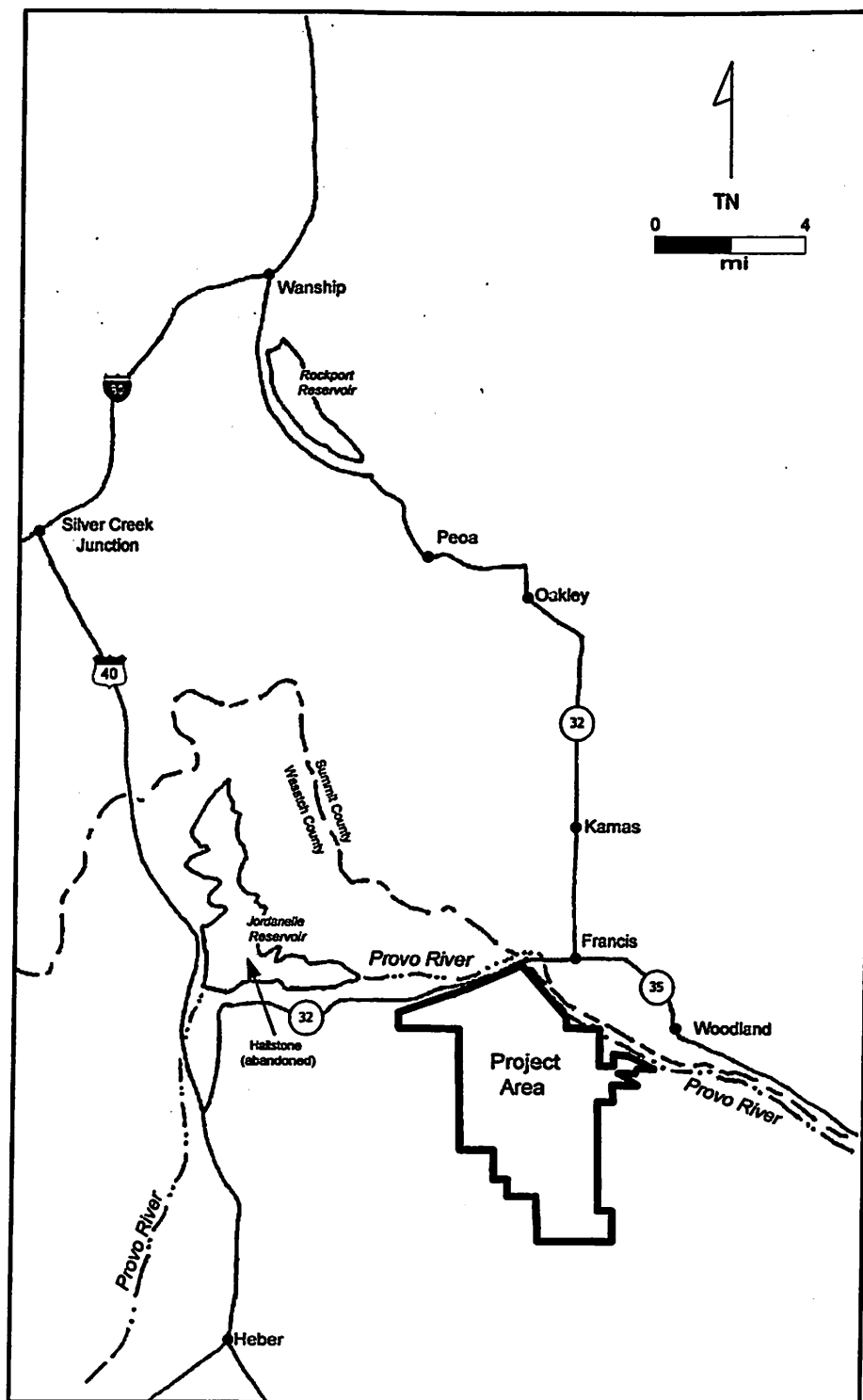


Figure 1. Small-scale map showing the general location of the Victory Ranch project area and towns mentioned in the text.

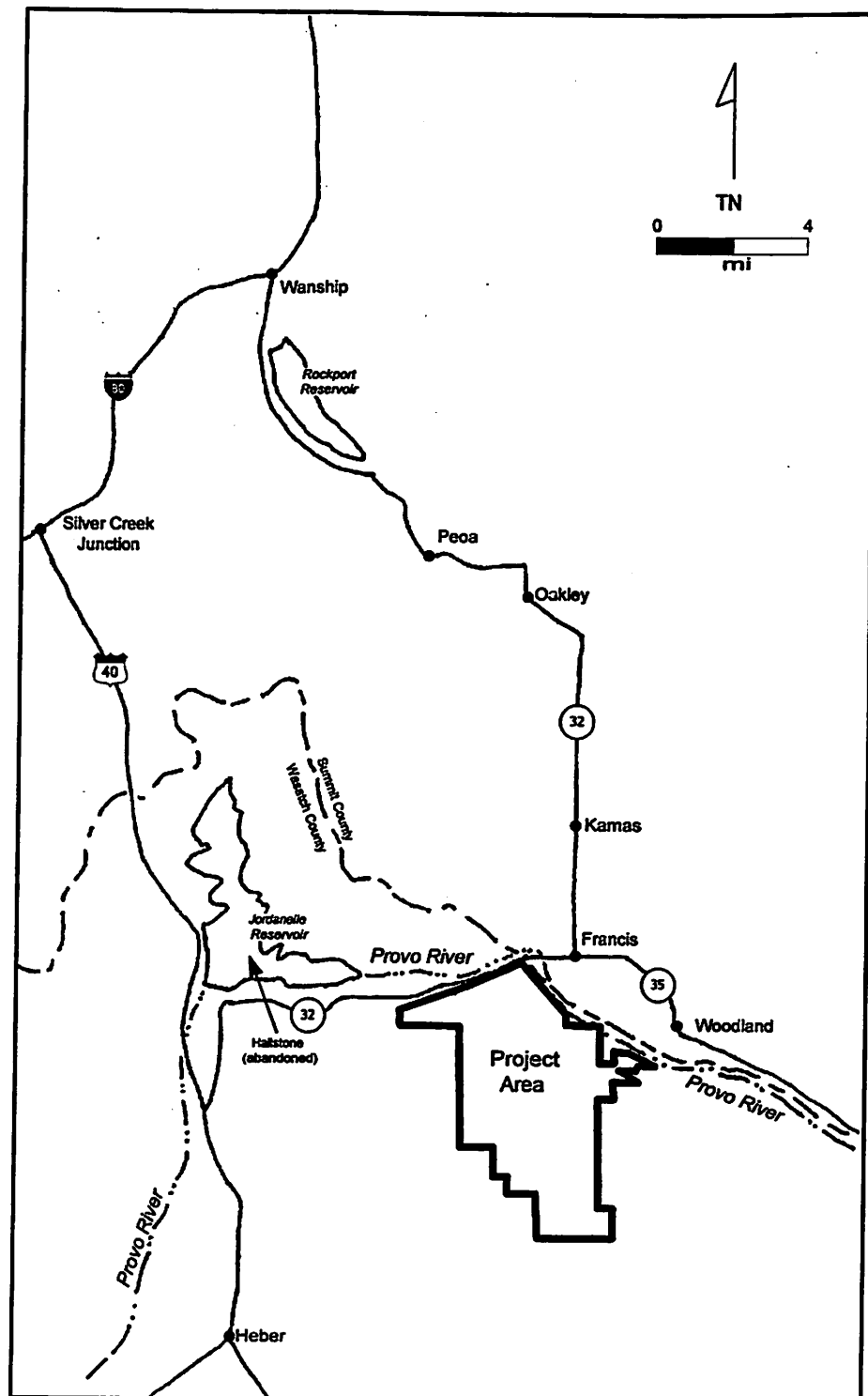


Figure 1. Small-scale map showing the general location of the Victory Ranch project area and towns mentioned in the text.



dissected uplands with incised drainages and, in places, broad drainage basins. Figure 3 shows the approximate locations of the three geomorphic zones within the project area.

### **Zone 1**

The active floodplain and terraces are relatively broad; they are approximately 300 m to more than 850 m wide in the project area. Numerous old braided and anastomosing<sup>1</sup> stream channels of Provo River are present along the floodplain and portions of the terraces. The terraces are 50 m to more than 450 m wide. They rise 10-120+ ft above the floodplain. These areas constitute 10-15 percent of the total project area.

Elevations in this zone range from approximately 6205 ft above mean sea level (amsl) at the northwestern corner of the project area to approximately 6560 ft amsl at the eastern end of this zone in the project area. Vegetation consists of cottonwood trees, willow, box elder, barberry, chokecherry, a number of riparian species, and grasses. Sagebrush, rabbitbrush, and bitterbrush are also present on the terraces above the floodplain. Large portions of land on the terraces and floodplain have been cleared historically for use as agricultural land and as pasture for livestock.

### **Zone 2**

The benches are situated on the toe slopes of the foothills above the valley floor and terraces; they constitute less than 5 percent of the project area. The benches are dissected, of variable width (50-300 m), and are most likely the result of strath<sup>2</sup> terrace formation during downcutting of the Provo River. Vegetation on the benches consists predominantly of sagebrush, rabbitbrush, bitterbrush, and grasses. Exposed bedrock and boulders are present in some areas along the margins of the benches and along the toe slopes of the foothills for the upland areas to the south. Exposed bedrock is also present along drainages, the lateral slopes of the ridges, and on portions of the ridgetops within the project area.

### **Zone 3**

The topography above the benches consists of dissected and rolling uplands with numerous broad, convex-topped ridges separated by deeply incised drainages. The ridges have gentle to moderately steep lateral slopes. This zone constitutes the majority (75-80 percent) of the Victory Ranch project area. The larger drainages in this area

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<sup>1</sup> An anastomosing stream channel is similar to a braided channel, but is younger and with fewer channels.

<sup>2</sup> A strath terrace forms when a river incises a terrace into the bedrock. According to Burbank and Anderson (2000), "Such bedrock incision typically occurs within or immediately adjacent to mountains, where there are often variations in bedrock resistance to erosion along a rivers course."

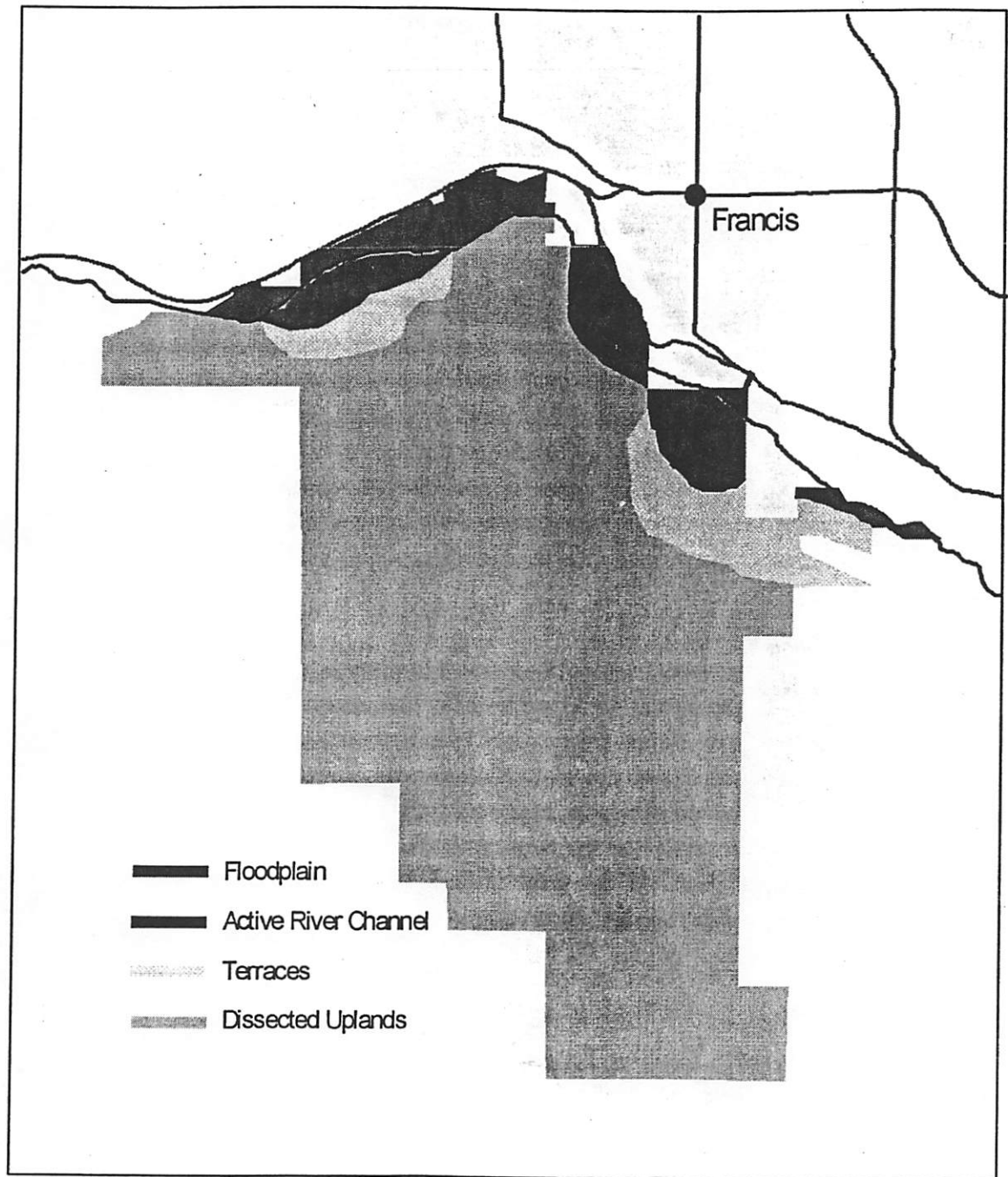


Figure 3. Small-scale map of the Victory Ranch project area showing the locations of the three major geomorphic zones.

include Lady Long Hollow and Webb Hollow. The drainage bottoms along these watercourses and along several smaller drainages in the area have a series of terraces and alluvial deposits. The terraces range from 20 to more than 120 m wide. Although none of these drainages contains permanently flowing streams, they do have seasonal and intermittent flow. In addition, there are several springs in the area. The drainage bottoms constitute less than 30 percent of the upland portion of the project area.

Elevations in the uplands range from approximately 6400 ft amsl along the toe slopes of the foothills to more than 7000 ft amsl on the ridgetops and up to approximately 7690 ft amsl along the southern margin of the project area. Vegetation at the lower elevations in this zone consists of sagebrush, bitterbrush, rabbitbrush, and grasses. These plants grade into a mixed sagebrush, mountain mahogany, Gambel oak, and juniper community as elevations increase. Localized stands of aspen may also be present at the higher elevations and in the upper reaches of the drainage bottoms.

### **Project-wide Information**

Geological deposits in the project area consist of Quaternary alluvium along the floor and terraces of the Provo River Valley and on the bottoms of drainages in upland areas south of the river. Bedrock consists of a mixture of andesite, tuffs, ashy conglomerates, limestone, breccia, and welded tuffs. Isolated quartzite and chert formations are also present in the area.

The environmental setting of the project area, as briefly discussed above, contains a diversity of landforms and available water sources, plant resources, and faunal species that were obviously attractive to prehistoric peoples. In addition, there are several sources of lithic raw material suitable for the manufacture of chipped stone and groundstone tools. The project area also offered a diversity of resources that were attractive to historic occupants of the area. These include a variety of water sources for agriculture and irrigation as well as farm and pastureland and other areas suitable for settlement. Mining played a minor role in the area, as indicated by the presence of a mine and a quarry in the southern portion of the project area.

## ***Cultural Setting***

The Victory Ranch project is situated in the Middle Rocky Mountain area. Relatively few archeological investigations have been conducted in this area and many of those conducted in the local region have emphasized the historic period (e.g., Birnie 2002; Hauck 1999; Johnson 2002; McCarty et al. 1987; Norman 1984; Polk 2000). However, despite the paucity of previous work, a general culture history can be offered based on regional culture history. The earliest known occupation of the region began by approximately 10,000 B.C. and occupation has continued intermittently up to the

present (Hauck 1999). This long occupational span can be subdivided into five general periods: Paleoindian (ca. 10,000-7,000 B.C.), Archaic (ca. 7,000 B.C.-A.D. 300), Formative (ca. A.D. 300- 1200), Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric (ca. A.D. 1200-1800), and Historic (ca. A.D. 1800-1950).

## **The Prehistoric Period**

The classic Paleoindian period identified on the Plains is typified by big game hunting. Items of material culture often associated with the Paleoindian period include large fluted projectile points and other specialized lithic tools. Groundstone is generally lacking. Based on the size of game and tool assemblages, the Paleoindian period has been divided into successive periods: Llano, Folsom, and Plano (McCarty et al. 1987:5). Although a subsistence strategy based on big game could have been followed in the project region, it is likely that other subsistence strategies were practiced as well. Paleoindian artifacts have been reported in Duchesne and Uintah counties (Irvine et al. 1995:10) and a Paleoindian projectile point was found near Brighton Ski Resort to the south-southwest (K. Renee Barlow, personal communication to Betsy L. Tipps, 1990).

The succeeding Archaic period is divided into the Early Archaic, Middle Archaic, and Late Archaic (Schroedl 1976). The Archaic period, in general, was typified by a wider range of subsistence pursuits that often involved procurement of resources in a wide variety of environmental zones. Plant processing became more important, as indicated by the introduction of groundstone tools, and diagnostic point types included a variety of stemmed, notched, and shouldered dart points (e.g., Northern Side-notched, Pinto, Humboldt Concave Base, Elko Corner-notched, Hawken Side-notched, McKean Lanceolate, and Gypsum).

The Early Archaic was characterized by an increase in annual temperatures and material culture was dominated by hunting tool kits. Although large game may have been a focus during this period, seeds were also processed (using groundstone) and caves and rockshelters were used for food storage. Pit houses were used as winter camps. Temperatures cooled during the Middle Archaic and populations may have declined or adopted a different, more mobile, and less visible settlement strategy. Material culture implies exploitation of a greater variety of resources and a growth in population towards the end of the Middle Archaic period (Elston 1986:142). During the Late Archaic, the climate ameliorated and subsistence activities shifted towards greater exploitation of smaller game such as rabbits. Atlatl dart points were replaced by smaller bow-and-arrow points such as Rose Spring and Eastgate.

Three of the best-known eastern Great Basin cave sites associated with the Archaic are Danger Cave near Wendover, Utah; Hogup Cave, near the western shore of the Great Salt Lake; and Sudden Shelter, located on the southern Wasatch Plateau, east



of Richfield, Utah (Aikens and Madsen 1986:149). Although relatively few sites identified as Archaic have been recorded in the project vicinity (e.g., Griffiths 1998; McCarty et al. 1987), it is likely that the majority of open lithic scatter sites found in the project region date to this long period. Two rock art sites along the Provo River below Francis, Utah depict anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, and indeterminate pictographs that are thought (P-III Associates 2002) to represent one of the Great Basin styles (e.g., Heizer and Baumhoff 1962). They may, therefore, date to the Archaic period.

The Formative period, beginning ca. A.D. 300, was represented by the Fremont in this region. This period was typified by the introduction of horticulture, bow-and-arrow technology, fired ceramic containers, and more sedentary culture, among other traits. In some areas, Fremont people dwelled in semi-subterranean pit house village settlements with adobe and/or stone storage structures. Other areas were used for more ephemeral pursuits such as hunting and gathering. Material culture common during this period includes a variety of side-notched arrow points (e.g., Uinta Side-notched, Bear River Side-notched), pottery, and distinctive Utah-type metates. The ceramics are usually a plain grayware, but occasionally there are painted black-on-gray and red varieties. Other distinctive Fremont material culture includes stone balls, deer-hock moccasins, one-rod-and-bundle basketry, and unfired trapezoidal figurines (Coltrain and Leavitt 2002:454). Formative-period sites are not well represented in the corpus of recorded sites in Summit and Wasatch counties, although the region is likely to have been used to varying degrees by Formative period peoples.

The succeeding Late Prehistoric period, starting about A.D. 1200, was typified by a return to a more generalized hunting and gathering subsistence pattern and increased mobility. Two common material culture items diagnostic of this time period are Desert Side-notched projectile points and crude brownware pottery. Only a few Late Prehistoric sites have been recorded in the project region to date (McCarty et al. 1987).

## **The Ethnographic Period**

At historic contact, the start of the Protohistoric period, the project region was home to the Ute and Western Shoshone. Before Euroamerican contact, the Ute occupied much of eastern Utah and western Colorado (McCarty et al. 1987). The Ute belong to the Southern Numic linguistic branch of the Uto-Aztecan group (Calloway et al. 1986:336; Janetski 1991). The Western Shoshone historically occupied northwestern and north-central Utah.

Before the mass arrival of settlers, the ethnohistoric Ute occupied the area between the Oquirrh Mountains to the west, the Yampa River and Uintah Mountains to the north, the San Juan River to the south, and the Colorado Rockies Front Range to the east (Calloway et al. 1986:336; Janetski 1991). The Utes were one of the first

groups to adopt the horse after its introduction by the Spanish (d'Azevedo 1986:11). Numerous bands made up the Ute Nation (Calloway et al. 1986:339). These bands are divided into two regional groups, eastern and western, consisting of six original eastern bands (*Muache*, *Capote*, *Weeminuche*, *Uncompahgre*, *Parusanuch*, and *Yampa*) and five western bands (*Uintah*, *Timpanogots*, *Pahvant*, *Sanpits*, and *Moanunts*) (Calloway et al. 1986:336; Janetski 1991). In the late 1800s, John Wesley Powell explored the area of present-day Utah. During his exploits, he recorded an ethnographic history of the Ute, assigning the area where the current project is located to the "Southern Numa" (Fowler and Fowler 1971). Powell described the Ute in this area as a nomadic people whose subsistence was based on a seasonal round of hunting and gathering (Fowler and Fowler 1971:38). They gathered nuts, seeds, fruits, bulbs, wild vegetables, and roots and hunted elk, antelope, mule deer, rabbits and other small mammals, birds, reptiles, fish, and insects.

The Utes in the area lived in tipi-type "tents" that were made out of elk skins and located near springs and along streams (Fowler and Fowler 1971). Prior to the introduction of European goods, their material culture included chipped stone tools (e.g., knives, scrapers, drills, and Desert Side-notched points), groundstone tools (e.g., mortars and pestles and manos and metates), and single- and double-curved bows and single and composite arrows (Janetski 1991:48).

The Utes were also advanced medicinally, socially, and politically. They had various means for treating illnesses. One of these traditional treatments involved sweating and steaming as a form of treatment for common colds. John W. Powell experienced such an event and described it in his manuscript 830 as follows (Fowler and Fowler 1971:53):

"They [Northern Utes] are in the habit of steaming and sweating for the purpose of curing colds. Their method of doing this is as follows. They build a shelter of boughs which may sometimes be covered with a blanket or robe. Water heated in a vessel with hot rocks is placed between the feet of the patient who sits under this shelter, and a blanket is thrown around him so as to cover the person and the vessel of water. In this way he is thoroughly steamed, sometimes remaining from one to two hours, while an attendant from time to time changes the hot rocks in the vessel of water. I have myself observed this treatment frequently but I am told by others who have witnessed the practice that sometimes the person after having been steamed will plunge into cold water. This may or may not be so."

Their sociopolitical organization was democratic with a hierarchical organization that consisted of a council made up of the leading men of each tribe. Each tribe then

usually had three important leaders. These three leaders included an "Executive" Chief who carried out the council decisions; a "Chief of the Council" who essentially regulated individual behavior and morality, and taught the oral tradition; and the "War Chief" who was a warrior revered for courage and strength. If the "War Chief" was a wise stratagem, he also led the tribe in conflict (Fowler and Fowler 1971).

## **The Historic Period**

The historic period was initiated by the appearance of Euroamerican trappers, explorers, and settlers in the area. Historic settlement of the area began soon after 1847 when Mormon pioneers, led by Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (LDS) President Brigham Young, arrived in the Salt Lake Valley. By the 1850s, the Mormon pioneers had expanded and claimed most of the best land in the Salt Lake Valley; therefore, there was a need to expand into other areas of Utah (Embry 1996:21). In 1857, some residents of Provo working in Cottonwood Canyon explored to the east and encountered the Provo River Valley of present-day Wasatch and Summit counties (Embry 1996:21-22). Upon their return to Provo, they told others of the rich valley, which led the establishment of the first settlements in the area. A road was constructed to the valley through Provo Canyon in 1859, facilitating access for settlement of the area (Embry 1996:22). Subsequently, in 1859, a settlement was established in the Heber Valley in present-day Wasatch County and at Kamas in present-day Summit County.

When the Provo Canyon road was completed in 1859, William Meeks was chosen to lead the Provo Mormons into the new territory. They first encountered the area now known as the Heber Valley at the east end of the road. They found that a few brave individuals had beat them there and were living in and cultivating the area of present-day Heber, Utah (Embry 1996:23). The Provo Mormons, composed primarily of English converts, then decided to set up a camp approximately 1 mi south of the settled area. Jesse Fuller, a surveyor, joined them a few months later and officially mapped the land for farms and then for a town. The settlers decided to name their town Heber, after Heber C. Kimball, who had converted them to the Mormon religion. Despite harsh winters, Heber grew and became a relatively thriving community by the mid-1860s (Embry 1996:25). Heber was incorporated in 1889 (Embry 1996:68).

Not all of the new settlers decided to stay in the Heber Valley. Many decided to push further east and establish other settlements. The town of Kamas, located north of the Provo River, is one of these settlements. Before Mormon settlement of Wasatch and Summit counties, the Kamas Valley had been explored by Army Captain Howard Stansbury in 1849. Despite his favorable report, the area was not settled until 1859 when Thomas Rhoades entered the valley (Hampshire et al. 1998:73). Within a short time, 20 other Mormon settlers joined him and built a crude log fort. Among this group were W. O. Anderson, John Turnbow, John Simpson, Morgan Lewis, Daniel Lewis, Alma

Williams, Clinton Williams, Richard Venable, Richard Pangburn, and John Lambert (Hampshire et al. 1998:73-74). The town of Kamas was not platted until 1870 when hostilities with the Ute had subsided. Kamas was incorporated in 1912. The major industries of Kamas during this early period were lumbering, ranching, flour milling, and merchandizing (Hampshire et al. 1998:74).

The first families settled the Francis area in 1865 (Peterson 1947:283). they located their farmsteads along the river. By 1867, the settlement was almost continuous with Woodland. In 1869, John Williams is purported to have constructed a cabin on a bench along the Provo River, south of the Kamas Fort, near present-day Francis, Utah. Within a year, Samuel Gines, Solen Sorensen, and Quince Alexander joined him. Francis was a scattered settlement and remained so even after the townsite was surveyed in 1880 (Peterson 1947:283). The Francis area continued to attract settlers and, by the turn of the twentieth century, it was able to support dairies, a lumber industry along with numerous sawmills, and a creamery (Hampshire et al. 1998:83).

These primarily agricultural settlements in the valleys along the Provo River continued to grow throughout the turn of the twentieth century. However, due to flooding concerns, most of these settlements were located on benches and terraces overlooking the Provo River. Thus, there were growing needs for water access. By 1900, the settlements had grown to a size that necessitated the large-scale construction of diversions along the Provo River (Johnson 2002). So much water was being diverted that sections of the Provo River dried up. In response, the Morse Decree was established in 1921, allowing for more water to be diverted out of the Provo River "whenever present" (Johnson 2002:8; Montgomery-Watson Flo Engineers Inc. 1994:5). This decree only worsened the situation and, in response, the BOR began to divert water from the Weber River to the Provo River (Weber-Provo Diversion Canal) ca. 1930 (Johnson 2002:8). In 1941, Deer Creek Reservoir was completed to help address water problems in the area (Johnson 2002:8).

## ***Background Research***

A variety of records was reviewed before the fieldwork commenced to determine if any portion of the project area had been previously inventoried and if any cultural properties were known or had been recorded in or within 1 mi of the project area. Prior to and subsequent to the fieldwork, land patents and other historical data were researched for data regarding specific sites and historic activities in the area. The results of this research are presented below.

## File Search

Robert I. Birnie of P-III Associates conducted a file search for the project on April 14, 2003 at the Utah Division of State History, Antiquities Section. Site files, report files, and maps showing known site locations and the locations of previous cultural resource projects were examined. These investigations showed that several archeological inventory projects had been conducted near the Victory Ranch parcel. One previous project had occurred within the project area as part of an earlier phase of the Victory Ranch project. It consisted of architectural documentation of numerous standing structures and recordation of the Weber-Provo Diversion Canal (site 42SM458/42SM359) (Birnie 2002). Relevant information regarding these projects is presented below.

The largest previous project in the region was an intensive inventory of approximately 10,300 acres in the Jordanelle Reservoir area (McCarty et al. 1987). This inventory focused on an approximately 7-mi-long stretch of land along the Provo River, beginning at the western edge of the proposed Victory Ranch development and extending into upland areas on the northern and southern margins of the river and into the Drain Tunnel Creek area (now the location of Jordanelle Reservoir). Four previously recorded sites, two historic and two prehistoric; 14 previously unrecorded prehistoric sites; 28 previously unrecorded historic sites; and 10 prehistoric isolates were identified in this area during the inventory. The prehistoric sites include 12 lithic artifact scatters and 4 lithic raw material procurement locations. A diverse set of historic sites was documented. These include 4 trash scatters, 3 sites associated with mining, a railroad bed, 5 water control systems and series of irrigation canals, a power plant, a mill foundation, a shepherd's camp, 2 campsites, 6 sites with evidence of habitation (e.g., structures or foundations), and 4 small communities. One additional historic site consists of several water tanks and one other consists of historic rock art (American Flags painted on rock outcrops) (McCarty et al. 1987). None of these sites is in the proposed Victory Ranch project area.

Another smaller project involved inventory of approximately 345 acres of uplands north of the Provo River and west of the project area in conjunction with a land exchange (Polk 2000). This project resulted in the discovery of one mining site with adits and prospect pits, an abandoned telephone line, and an historic trash scatter. Several cut posts associated with the Park City-Francis-Kamas Toll Line were noted. These sites are all outside of the project area.

Several other small inventory projects have also taken place in the area (e.g., Neilson 1987; Polk 1984; Wiens 1986). While some of these projects located cultural resources, none is in the proposed Victory Ranch project area.

As part of the larger, multi-year, Victory Ranch cultural resources project, P-III Associates documented the architecture of three bridges and multiple standing historic

structures (e.g., barns, pens, houses, etc.) at five locations within the boundaries of Victory Ranch project area (Birnie 2002). The Weber-Provo Diversion Canal was also documented (Birnie 2002). Each of these properties was formally recorded on a Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form for standing structures. Basic archival research was also undertaken and each site was evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria a, b, and c of 36CFR60.4. No formal inventory was conducted as part of that project, nor were the sites formally recorded on Intermountain Antiquities Computer System (IMACS) site forms. As such, these sites were not evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criterion d at that time. The properties recorded during that project are all within the proposed Victory Ranch project area and were all incorporated into the current project by recording them on IMACS site forms and assigning permanent Smithsonian site numbers.

Two additional prehistoric sites have been documented on the north side of the Provo River just north of the project area. Both were documented as part of site-recording projects rather than formal inventory projects. One site, 42WA11, has rock art consisting of anthropomorphic pictographs; buried cultural deposits may also be present. The other site, 42WA178, is a small rock shelter with rock art consisting of anthropomorphic, zoomorphic, and indeterminate pictographs. These rock art elements are thought to represent one of the Great Basin styles discussed by Heizer and Baumhoff (1962) and, may therefore, date to the Archaic period (P-III Associates 2002).

BOR archeologist Barbara Blackshear and U.S. Forest Service archeologist Charmaine Thompson recently mapped a rock art site along the Provo River near the project area (Barbara Blackshear, personal communication to Betsy Tipps, August, 2003; Charmaine Thompson, personal communication to Robert Birnie, September, 2003). Based on a map provided by Ms. Thompson, this property appears to be site 42WA11.

## **Historic Records Search**

A search of General Land Office (GLO) maps and mineral plat maps on file at the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), Utah State Office was undertaken on April 16, 2003 by Greg H. Miller to see if any historic resources were plotted in the project area. Records were checked for all townships intersected by the project area. A total of five GLO maps dating to the historic period were found for the project area. These maps are as follows: T. 2S, R. 5E (1869); T. 2S, R. 6E (1869); and T. 3S, R. 6E (1869 and 1903). A GLO map dated 1869 was also found for T. 1-5S, R. 4-6E. On April 24, 2003, Robert I. Birnie performed an online search of land patent records at [www.glorerecords.blm.gov](http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov) (BLM 2003). He also examined the U.S.G.S. quadrangle for the project area to gather any available information on the possible presence of historic sites.

The 1893 GLO map for T. 3S, R. 6E shows three unnamed roads, two small spur roads, three corrals, three irrigation ditches, two homesteads, an historic mine in Webb Hollow and an associated access road, and a road labeled "Road to Heber City" within the project area (Figure 4). The homesteads are those of W. R. Smith and E. Webb. One of the unnamed roads accesses the Smith homestead from the west and continues a short distance beyond it to the east. Two of the unnamed roads converge and extend to the Webb homestead from the south. The Ring Mine, two of the irrigation ditches, and two of the corrals are along these roads. No additional historic resources are shown in the project area on the other GLO maps. Within the project area, the U.S.G.S. 7.5' Francis, Utah quadrangle dated 1967 shows several historic structures and the Weber-Provo Diversion Canal along the Provo River as well as the historic mine in the uplands south of the river. No information pertinent to the project area was found during the land patent search. Prior to starting the fieldwork, the contract manager, who is very knowledgeable about the property, informed project personnel about the existence of an historic railroad grade and a quarry site that, upon additional research, was determined to be slightly out of period.

## ***Historic Contexts***

All cultural properties encountered during the inventory were evaluated in terms of their eligibility for inclusion in the NRHP. To be considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP, a site must possess the requisite quality of integrity, as well as meet particular significance criteria identified in 36CFR60.4 (U.S. Department of the Interior 1991:2).

The quality of significance to American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, material, workmanship, feeling, and association and that:

- (a) are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or
- (b) are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past; or
- (c) embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or
- (d) have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in pre-history or history.

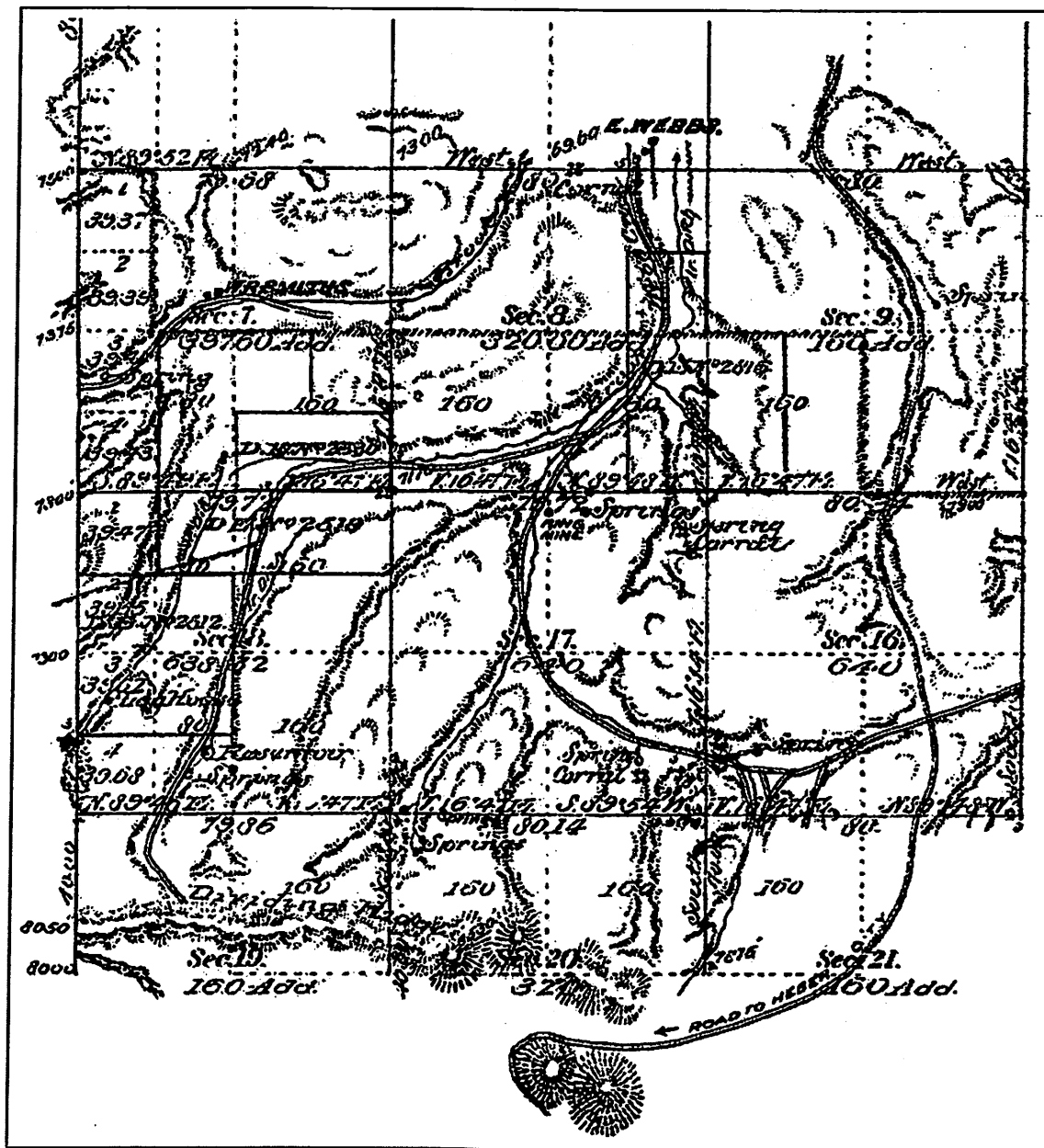


Figure 4. Portion of the 1893 General Land Office (GLO) map for T. 3S, R. 6E, showing the location of the Ring Mine, the W. R. Smith and E. Webb homesteads, three corrals, three irrigation ditches, the road to Heber City, and several unnamed roads in the project area.



Prehistoric sites most often qualify for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. More specifically, prehistoric sites that have the potential to address research issues identified as important to understanding and interpreting prehistory will be considered eligible for the NRHP. Below we discuss some of the research domains and issues that could make a prehistoric site eligible to the NRHP in this area. Historic sites may qualify for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the four criteria of significance. The significance of an historic site under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4 is generally determined within the context of a specific theme, chronological period, site type, and location (White et al. 1991). Building on the Euroamerican chronology presented in the culture history section above, we discuss how historic sites were evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criteria a-d.

## **Context for Prehistoric Sites**

A variety of factors influence whether or not a prehistoric site is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. As a basic rule, such sites must have integrity and the ability to contribute important data regarding prehistory and prehistoric lifeways. As noted in the prehistoric setting above, the basic outline of regional prehistory is known, but the specifics are poorly understood and many data gaps are still present. Some of the relevant research domains for the area are chronology and culture history, economy, settlement and mobility, and artifact technology. Within each of these domains, we present some specific research issues against which prehistoric sites identified in the project area will be evaluated for their potential to contribute significant information.

### **Research Theme: Culture History and Chronology**

#### *Research Issue: Paleoindian and Early Archaic Occupation*

- When did prehistoric people first use the project area?
- What is the nature, timing, and duration of the transition from Paleoindian to Early Archaic occupation in the area?

#### *Research Issue: Archaic Occupation*

- What is the timing of the local Early, Middle, and Late Archaic periods and what are the local diagnostic artifacts of each period?
- What was the extent and intensity of occupation during each of the Archaic periods and how does extent and intensity of occupation correlate with the various environmental periods and conditions?

#### *Research Issue: Formative, Late Prehistoric, and Protohistoric*

- What is the timing of the Formative, Late Prehistoric, and Protohistoric periods and what are the local diagnostic artifacts?
- What were the cultural affiliations of Formative, Late Prehistoric, and Protohistoric people in this area?

- When and how did the influence of the Euroamerican lifeway begin to impact aboriginal lifeways?
- When did the aboriginal lifeway terminate?

*Research Issue: Projectile Point Chronology*

- What is the age range of diagnostic point types in the area?
- Is there any local variation in the projectile point sequence and, if so, what?

*Research Issue: Ethnicity*

- What was the tribal affiliation of Native Americans occupying the area at the time of Euroamerican contact?

## **Research Theme: Economy**

*Research Issue: Paleoindian and Early Archaic Economy*

- What was the nature of the Paleoindian toolkit (e.g., pre-fluted, fluted, stemmed, lanceolate) in this area and how does this correlate with adaptive strategies?

*Research Issue: Prehistoric Trade and Exchange*

- What local resources exist in the project area that might have been sufficiently attractive that they were taken out of the area for use elsewhere (e.g., by trade or by direct procurement)?

*Research Issue: Prehistoric Subsistence Patterns and Plant and Animal Procurement*

- What are the patterns of plant procurement and use and how did they change through time?
- What are the patterns of faunal procurement and utilization and how did they change through time?
- How were the patterns of Protohistoric floral and faunal utilization affected by Euroamerican incursions into the area?

*Research Issue: Chipped Stone Raw Material Procurement Patterns*

- What lithic raw materials were used at sites in the area? Are these materials local, nonlocal, or exotic?
- Which class(es) of material predominated throughout prehistory?
- Are there any lithic raw material sources in the area? If so, where is the source located? What is the form of the material? What type of raw material is present? What is the quality of the material? How was the material procured? How much and what type of processing was done at the source before transport? In what form was the material transported from the source? How widely is this material distributed in the area?

## **Research Theme: Patterns of Settlement and Mobility**

### *Research Issue: Site Types, Mobility Patterns, Territorial Ranges, and Seasonality*

- What functional site types are present in the area and how do they vary through time?
- What types of activities were conducted at the various site types? Did they change through time, and if so, how?
- Was occupation in the area long-term or short-term and was it mobile or sedentary? Was the area occupied on a seasonal or year-round basis? If seasonal, during which season(s) was the area occupied? Did the observed patterns change through time?
- What are the land use dynamics and the mobility strategies of the Fremont people?

## **Research Theme: Lithic Artifact Technology**

### *Research Issue: Procurement and Reduction Strategies in the Region*

- What quarrying strategies and transportation modes were used for toolstone?
- What reduction strategies were used? Was there differentiation among lithic reduction strategies used in the region (e.g., bifacial vs. bipolar) for local and nonlocal source materials?
- How did the prehistoric toolkit change through time and did it vary by site type?

## **Research Theme: Ceramic Artifact Technology**

- Were ceramics manufactured in the area or were they manufactured elsewhere and transported into the area?
- What raw materials were used to manufacture prehistoric ceramics? Were they obtained on-site or at more distant localities?
- Were prehistoric ceramic vessels manufactured in an expedient or more carefully planned fashion?

## **Context for Historic Sites**

The Victory Ranch project combines a number of large parcels of ranch land on both sides of the Provo River, which is the boundary between Summit and Wasatch counties in this area. Several of the parcels were previously owned by the area's largest outfit, the Victory Ranch, so named in 1945 during World War II. The history of the project area is tied to the early settlement of the two communities, Francis and Woodland. Francis was settled in 1865, primarily by homesteaders moving from the adjacent communities of Kamas and Peoa. The community began to grow after 1873 when an irrigation ditch from the Provo River was completed. In 1880, the town site of Francis was surveyed on the bench above the Provo River. Woodland was settled in 1867 as a

string of homesteads along both sides of the Provo River. In historic sources, the two names, Francis and Woodland, are used interchangeably to describe the loosely connected communities of homesteaders. The majority of early settlers were members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS or Mormon Church). A ward of the church was established for Woodland in 1867. The Francis ward was organized in 1899.

The early economy of the project area was based on subsistence agriculture, grazing, and timber. In 1878, a sawmill was established in Woodland and employment in cutting timber into rail ties and floating them down the Provo River brought cash to the community. At the height of this enterprise (ca. 1886), 350,000 ties were sent down the river in one year. By the 1890s, however, the timber resources were beginning to be depleted and the economy shifted to agriculture. The high elevations and short growing season made these early agricultural efforts difficult. The economy eventually turned to ranching and dairying, still a big part of the economy today.

The Provo River Valley south of Francis was mostly homesteaded by the 1880s. The earliest families included the Larsens, Prescotts, Lemons, Richardsons, Atkinsons, Webbs, Neibors, Hunters, and Moons. Hundreds of the descendants of these families still live within a few miles of the first family homestead. The earliest census enumerations of these settlers indicate they were primarily farmers. The Ring Mine, shown on an 1893 GLO map that provides partial coverage of the project area, is located in Webb Hollow and was probably worked by Ether Webb; there is no indication that it was ever profitable. Many of the local families received some cash when they sold right-of-way through their property to the Utah Central Railway in 1889 and 1890 for a never-completed rail line along the river from Hailstone to Woodland.

As the river bottoms were cleared of timber, the ranching economy emerged. The early settlers had both cattle and sheep, but toward the turn of the twentieth century, more specialization occurred. A creamery was established in Francis in 1897 and several dairy farms were established. Benjamin Franklin Fitzgerald and his sons consolidated several small holdings into one large sheep ranch in the early part of the twentieth century. In the 1920s, George Alvin Atkinson acquired a neighboring property when the Richardsons left the area. By the 1930s, the sheep industry was transitioning to a more cattle-based economy. The Auerbach family from Salt Lake City and Frank H. Sorensen established the Auerbach Ranch on property formerly owned by the Larsens, Prescotts, and several other families along the Provo River and in the hills south of the river. The Auerbach Ranch property was primarily used for grazing cattle and the cultivation of feed hay. The name of the ranch was later changed to the Victory Ranch during World War II. Both the Fitzgerald and Auerbach ranches had property on both sides of the river and built bridges to facilitate the movement of livestock from one side to the

other. Many of the extant structures in the area were built during this extensive ranching period between the 1910s and 1940s.

The Victory Ranch development includes several properties and resources associated with important water projects in the area. The 9-mi-long Weber-Provo Diversion Canal was constructed between the Weber and Provo Rivers starting in 1927 and completed in 1931. It was later enlarged between 1941 and 1947. The Weber-Provo Diversion Canal meets the Provo River near the northwest corner of the Victory Ranch development. Between 1958 and 1964, the BOR and the Provo River Water Users' Association worked on the Provo River Channel Revision Project. Many of the stones that line the river channel were obtained from the High Bluff Quarry, established by the BOR in 1959. The quarry was later used by the Granite Construction Company during the construction of the Jordanelle Dam between 1992 and 1995.

Based on the types of sites discovered in the Victory Ranch project area, as well as the contextual data noted above, two important themes, homesteading and water development, emerge as the primary basis for the NRHP evaluations of Euroamerican historic sites in the project area. These historic sites in the project area generally date from the 1880s to the early 1950s; thus, the time from 1883 to 1953 is considered the period of significance for the Euroamerican historic resources within the development boundaries, although the majority of structural sites date from the 1910s to the 1930s. One historic aboriginal site was also found. It is associated with the theme of historic aboriginal use of the project area.

The historic resources related to homesteading within the boundaries of the proposed Victory Ranch project area can be grouped into three contextual periods: Early Homestead Period (1873-1889), Early Ranching and Industry Period (1899-1920), and Ranching Consolidation and Specialization Period (1910-1953). Historic resources related to water development are all associated with one contextual period, Provo River Water Projects (1927-1950s). The historic aboriginal site is associated with one contextual period, Historic Aboriginal Use of the Middle Provo River Region (1850s to 1950s).

## ***Sample Inventory Plan***

As noted in the introduction, the Victory Ranch project area comprises private land and, although the proposed developments are extensive, much of the 5803-acre project area will be maintained as open space. As such, the federal and state agencies reviewing the project determined that intensive inventory of a sample of the project area would be acceptable. P-III Associates subsequently developed a sample inventory plan (P-III Associates 2002) based on five guiding objectives. These objectives were to (1) locate all sites that might be directly impacted by the proposed developments; (2) locate

and record a sufficient sample of sites to identify basic trends in prehistoric and historic use of the project area and obtain a good cross-section of site types, site locations, site ages, etc.; (3) concentrate inventory in portions of the project area suspected to have the highest site density; (4) record all known sites, even those outside of areas designated for inventory (e.g., sites shown on historic maps of the area); and (5) inspect all rock faces and suitable boulders to look for rock art.

The first objective was met by designating all areas slated for development—with the exception of a few roads—for intensive Class III inventory. The second objective was met by designating intensive Class III inventory in all environmental settings within the project area and by inventorying a large percentage of the total acreage involved. The third objective was addressed by selected anticipated high-site-density areas for intensive Class III inventory. These areas were determined after analyzing file search data, historic records, and the results of previous projects in the area and region, and evaluating the environmental setting present and the availability of various resources that might have been attractive to both prehistoric and historic peoples. The fourth objective was addressed by specifying inventory of all places in the project area known on the basis of historic maps to have been the location of an historic site. The fifth and final objective was addressed in the plan by designating the terraces and benches above the Provo River for 100 percent Class III inventory. The final inventory plan, developed in consultation with the federal and state agencies reviewing the work, called for intensive cultural resources inventory of 3700 acres or approximately 60 percent of the project area.

Although it was recognized that not all sites in the Victory Ranch project area would be discovered and recorded under this plan, it was anticipated that a 60-percent sample would be sufficient to achieve compliance while meeting the objectives specified above. The reviewing agencies retained the right to require additional inventory if something extremely important or extraordinary was found in the 3700 inventoried acres. It was also agreed that the reviewing agencies might require additional inventory if the project area, the design of the project, or the locations of developments are modified in the future.

The specifics of the plan are quoted here from P-III Associates (2002):

P-III Associates will intensively inventory the two lower geomorphic zones at the Class III level of intensity (15-m sweeps). This inventory will include the river corridor, cliff areas and boulders near the river, the first and second terraces along the river, and benches along the river corridor. This area is anticipated to cover approximately 800 acres. Most of this area has a high potential for sites (e.g., especially rock art, lithic

scatters and lithic source areas, ditches, and various other types of historic sites). . .

P-III Associates will conduct a Class III cultural resources inventory of portions of the uplands slated for ground-disturbing activities. This inventory will include the footprints of all three golf courses (River Golf Course, Mountain Golf Course, Long Hollow Golf Course), all housing and lodging developments (the River Course Resort Villas, River Course Cottages, Long Hollow Resort Villas, Long Hollow Course Cottages, Mountain Cottages, Alpine Estates, Highland Estates, Mountain Estates, and employee housing), and the ponds; only the outlying roads will be excluded. This inventory is expected to cover approximately 1500 acres.

The remaining land, located entirely in the uplands, comprises approximately 3500 acres. P-III Associates will conduct an intensive, Class III inventory of approximately 40 percent (approximately 1400 acres) of this area. . .

P-III Associates will also record all known but previously unrecorded sites in the [project area] . . . that do not occur in one of the inventory parcels noted above. Sites that have only been partially recorded (i.e., those recorded by Birnie [2002] on the standing structures form . . .) will be fully recorded on IMACS site forms and evaluated for NRHP eligibility under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

As noted above, approximately 40 percent of the upland areas not slated for actual development were to be inventoried at the Class III level of intensity, i.e., in 15-m-sweeps. The sampling plan (P-III Associates 2002) called for the inventory areas to be 45-m-wide swaths separated by swaths of uninventoried ground. To achieve the 40 percent sample, the uninventoried swaths separating the 45-m-wide inventory swaths were 67.5 m wide.

Maps in Appendix A show the actual areas inventoried. The implemented inventory strategy resulted in a complete, intensive, cultural resources inventory of all areas proposed for ground-disturbing activities, except for some roads. Anticipated high-use areas along the Provo River were also included because they are expected to sustain the most indirect damage from visitation. Areas proposed for little or no formal development were slated for the least amount of inventory, although a sufficient amount of inventory was conducted to determine site types, site ages, site distribution, and site location relative to environmental characteristics and resources.

## ***Field and Laboratory Methods***

All portions of the project area subject to cultural resources inventory were examined at the Class III level of intensity through a series of parallel pedestrian transects spaced 15 m apart. The sample transects in the uplands were 45-m wide and, as such, were inventoried in three transects by persons spaced in 15-m intervals. These inventory swaths were separated by 67.5-m-wide swaths that were not inventoried. Ground control during the inventory was maintained through the use of hand-held global positioning system (GPS) units accurate to 3-5 m, topographic maps, and the relationship to fencelines, roads, and cadastral markers. Ground visibility was excellent in most areas of the uplands, but lower in heavily vegetated areas along the Provo River.

Each cultural property identified during the inventory was evaluated to determine if it is a site or an isolated find (IF). A site, as defined in National Register Bulletin No. 16A, consists of the "... location of a significant event, a prehistoric occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural, or archaeological value regardless of any existing structure." For the purposes of this project, a site was defined as (1) any isolated feature associated with artifacts, (2) multiple associated features, or (3) a density of 10 or more artifacts within a 10-m-in-diameter area. Cultural properties that did not meet these criteria were recorded as IFs. Modern or recent historic material and properties less than 50 years old were generally not recorded unless it was clear that the properties would become eligible for inclusion in the NRHP in the future.

When an artifact was discovered, the immediate area around the artifact was examined for the presence of additional cultural material and to determine the nature and extent of the cultural remains. If no features or additional artifacts were observed within a 10-m-in-diameter area, then the location and material present were recorded as an isolate. Each isolate was individually described and the Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) location was recorded with a GPS unit. Diagnostic isolates were sketched. If more materials were found, then the property was considered a site, where appropriate.

For sites, the entire surface area of each archeological site was walked in close (2 m) intervals to search for tools, features, artifact concentrations, and the extent of the surface artifacts. All sites were recorded and documented using an IMACS site form. Each site was mapped and photographed. The site maps were oriented to true north, produced to scale, and include the extent of all surface artifacts, the location of any artifact concentrations, chipped stone tools, the locations of the site datum and photograph points, and the relationship of the site to natural and man-made features. Standing structures were photographed using black and white film and a Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Form was completed. Photographs of all prehistoric sites and general overviews of all sites were taken using color print film. The location of each site datum and



the boundaries of all sites were recorded using a Trimble, GeoExplorer III GPS unit, with a corrected accuracy of less than 1 m. No surface artifacts were collected from any cultural property.

Shovel test pits were excavated on selected sites to determine if intact subsurface cultural material are present. Test pits were excavated in areas of each site judged to have the best potential for intact subsurface cultural materials. At most sites, two test pits were sufficient to evaluate depth potential. On larger and more complex sites, three pits were sometimes excavated. Each test pit measured 30 by 30-cm and was excavated in 10-cm levels. All soil removed from each test pit was screened through 1/4-inch mesh. Detailed descriptions the artifacts found in each level were written, as were standardized descriptions of the soil horizons and strata. Each test pit was then photographed. Upon completion of the testing, all artifacts were returned to the respective test pit and all test pits were backfilled.

An attempt was made to obtain a Position Dilution of Precision (PDOP) rating of 8 or lower during all GPS data collection; a rating of 6 was our desired standard. Upon return to the laboratory, the raw GPS data were differentially corrected using base-station correction data available on the Internet. The corrected geolocational data were exported using the Universal Transverse Mercator projection, 12 North, NAD 1927 (Conus), Defined Geoid EGM96 (Global), measured in meters, and with altitude measured from Mean Sea Level (MSL). GPS data on the isolates were collected using a Trimble GeoExplorer III unit, which has an accuracy of less than 1 m. GPS data for IFs were not differentially corrected.

In the laboratory, all project notes were reviewed for accuracy. Site forms and photographic records were entered into a Microsoft Access database and then checked for accuracy of data entry. Site forms and photographic logs were printed directly from the database. Due to the large number of substantial and significant historic sites, additional research was undertaken to gather site-specific data and histories. In the course of this work, project personnel consulted county histories (e.g., Embry 1996; Hampshire et al. 1998; Peterson 1947), historical accounts (e.g., Clyde n.d.; Keller 1977; Mortimer 1973), newspapers (e.g., the *Salt Lake Tribune*, the *Deseret News*, the *Park Record*, the *Wasatch Wave*), the Ancestral File database maintained by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, various databases and records maintained by the Utah Division of State History, United States census records, Utah Gazetteers, and U.S. government maps, as well as title abstracts, tax records, deed records, and plat maps at the Summit and Wasatch county assessor's and recorder's offices. Personal interviews were held with several long-time residents of the Woodland-Francis area and several local historians and local historical societies. Table 1 lists the personal interview data. The Ute Tribe was contacted in July and August, 2003, but has not responded.

Table 1. Data on personal interviews regarding historic cultural resources in the Victory Ranch project area.

Contact	Credentials	Contacts
Mr. Edwin Ure	Rancher and long-time resident	December 21, 2001-telephone interview
Mr. Clarence Bates	Rancher and historian	July 9, 2003-telephone interview July 11, 2003-personal interview, Francis, Utah.
Dr. Raymond Green	Historian, Wasatch County	July 9, 2003-telephone interview
Mr. Jerry Springer	Historian, Midway	July 9, 2003-telephone interview
Ms. Sandra Morrison	Former Summit County Historian, Park City Museum	July 9-13, 2003-e-mail correspondence
Ms. Jackie Blazzard	Daughters of Utah Pioneers, Kamas	July 19, 2003-telephone interview

## Project Results

The cultural resource inventory of the Victory Ranch project area resulted in the documentation of 41 archeological sites and 211 isolates. Several of these sites had been documented on Utah Office of Preservation Historic Site Forms during an earlier project for the Victory Ranch development (Birnie 2002), but none had been previously recorded on an IMACS site form or assigned a Smithsonian site number. As such, all 41 sites were recorded on IMACS site forms. Based on historical research demonstrating their association, four of the "sites" recorded during the earlier architectural documentation project (the Larsen Ranch Barn, the Larsen Ranch Complex, the Rasmus and Annie Larsen House, and the Larsen Ranch/Victory Ranch bridge) were combined into one site on the IMACS site form, the Rasmus Larsen and Annie Minnie Jensen Farmstead (site 42WA324), during the current project. The 41 total sites documented in the project area consist of 24 prehistoric sites, 16 historic sites, and 1 site with both prehistoric and historic components. Table 2 lists the sites recorded in the project area along with their type and age, if known. Maps in Appendix A show the locations of the sites on the U.S.G.S. 7.5' Francis, Utah 1967 quadrangle. Additional maps show the locations of the sites relative to the proposed developments.

## Prehistoric Site Summary

The majority (n=17) of the 25 prehistoric sites and components are lithic artifact scatters of indeterminate age. The second most common prehistoric site type is lithic raw material procurement loci, also of indeterminate age (n=6). One prehistoric site is a lithic artifact scatter with groundstone of indeterminate age. There is also one lithic artifact scatter with groundstone that probably dates to the Archaic period based on the presence of an Elko Series projectile point. No features were discovered on any of the sites, although one site does have fire-cracked rock. Simple buried features such as hearths are likely to be present on some of the sites with buried deposits.

Table 2. List of sites along with their general ages, type, National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendation, and National Register criteria.

Site No.	Temporary Site No.	Site Type (Name)	General Age	National Register Eligibility Recommendation	National Register Criteria
42SM455	5196-01	Railroad grade (Utah Central Railway)	A.D. 1889 to 1890	Eligible	a
42SM456	5196-03	Farmstead (Richardson, John W. and Marie D., Farmstead)	A.D. 1880s to 1960s	Eligible	a
42SM457	5196-04	Farmstead (Prescott, William L. and Emily Pace Farmstead)	A.D. 1903 to 1979	Eligible	a
42SM458/42WA359	5196-05	Canal (Weber-Provo Diversion Canal)	A.D. 1929 to Present	Eligible	a,c
42SM459/42WA360	5196-09	Bridge (Fitzgerald Ranch Bridge)	A.D. 1930s to Present	Eligible	c
42SM460/42WA361	5196-02	Bridge (Prescott Ranch / Victory Ranch Bridge)	A.D. 1958 to Present	Non-eligible	-
42WA324	5196-06	Farmstead (Larsen Farmstead)	A.D. 1908 to Present	Eligible	a,c
42WA325	5196-07	Ranch complex (Fitzgerald Ranch Complex)	A.D. 1930s to Present	Eligible	a
42WA326	5196-08	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Eligible	d
42WA327	5196-10	Lithic artifact scatter with groundstone	Archaic	Eligible	d
42WA328	5196-11	Lithic artifact scatter with groundstone	Unknown aboriginal	Eligible	d
42WA329	5196-12	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA330	5196-13	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Eligible	d
42WA331	5196-14	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA332	5196-15	Lithic raw material procurement locus/ Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Eligible	d
42WA333	5196-16	Trash scatter	Pre-A.D. 1910 to 1930	Non-eligible	-
42WA334	5196-17	Trash scatter	A.D. 1904 to 1945	Non-eligible	-
42WA335	5196-18				
Prehistoric:		Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
Historic:		Trash scatter	Pre-A.D. 1910 to 1975	Non-eligible	-
42WA336	5196-19	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Eligible	d
42WA337	5196-20	Trash scatter	Pre-A.D. 1918 to 1945	Non-eligible	-
42WA338	5196-21	Lithic raw material procurement locus/ Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Eligible	d
42WA339	5196-22	Mine (Ring Mine)	Pre-A.D. 1893 to 1970s	Non-eligible	-

Table 2. List of sites along with their general ages, type, National Register of Historic Places eligibility recommendation, and National Register criteria (continued).

Site No.	Temporary Site No.	Site Type (Name)	General Age	National Register Eligibility Recommendation	National Register Criteria
42WA340	5196-23	Lithic raw material procurement locus/ Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Eligible	d
42WA341	5196-24	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Eligible	d
42WA342	5196-25	Trash scatter	A.D. 1915 to 1930	Non-eligible	-
42WA343	5196-26	Lithic raw material procurement locus/ Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Eligible	d
42WA344	5196-27	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA345	5196-28	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA346	5196-29	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA347	5196-30	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA348	5196-31	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA349	5196-32	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA350	5196-33	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA351	5196-34	Sweathut and hearth	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA352	5196-35	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown to unknown	Eligible	d
42WA353	5196-36	Trash scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA354	5196-37	Lithic artifact scatter	A. D. 1900 to 1957+	Non-eligible	-
42WA355	5196-38	Lithic raw material procurement locus/ Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA356	5196-39	Lithic raw material procurement locus/ Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Non-eligible	-
42WA357	5196-40	Lithic artifact scatter	Unknown aboriginal	Eligible	d
42WA358	5196-41	Quarry/Gravel pit/Access road (High Bluff Quarry/ High Bluff Gravel Pit)	A.D. 1959 to 1990s	Non-eligible	-

The geomorphology of the project area and the depositional setting indicated a good possibility of buried cultural remains, including artifacts and possibly features, on many of the prehistoric sites. Limited testing undertaken at nine prehistoric sites confirmed this suspicion. All nine sites have buried artifacts (Table 3). On most of these sites, the artifacts are concentrated in the upper 10-20 cm bmg. One of two test pits excavated to 30 cm bmg yielded a piece of debitage in the 20-30-cm level. All of the observed artifacts consist of debitage; no tools were noted. Raw materials are generally the same as those found on the sites: various quartzites, chert, and chalcedony (Table 4). No features were encountered during the testing, although, given the extremely small percentage of each site that was tested, any features present would not necessarily have been found.

Culturally and temporally diagnostic artifacts are rare in the project area and consist only of an Elko Series projectile point on one site and an arrow point blade likely from a Formative, Late Prehistoric, or Protohistoric projectile at another site. One isolated Elko point was also found. Although it is possible that the low frequency of temporally diagnostic artifacts is because few such tools were produced or used in the project area (e.g., little hunting and therefore, few projectile points), another explanation is that such tools were collected by unknown individuals visiting or working on the property through the years. If the latter explanation applies, then there is good potential for temporally diagnostic artifacts to be present on some of the many sites with shallowly buried cultural deposits. The environmental setting of the project area, which was certainly conducive to hunting based on the current abundance of big game, as well as the presence of some tools expected at hunting sites (e.g., scrapers and bifaces), suggest that this explanation is plausible. The few diagnostic artifacts present suggest occupation during the Archaic period as well as the Formative, Late Prehistoric, or Protohistoric periods. There was no definitive evidence of Fremont occupation, although Fremont people could have used the area for hunting and gathering activities during forays away from more permanent sites.

Major activities conducted at the prehistoric sites included raw material testing and procurement, chipped stone tool manufacture, and domestic activities such as plant processing and hide-working. Although no features were located, cooking and camping almost certainly took place. As noted above, many of the sites have buried deposits or the potential for buried deposits and, therefore, may be somewhat more extensive than they appear on the surface. Even so, all occupation appears to have been short-term, with no evidence of year-round occupation or full-season use. The majority of sites were probably short-term camps, with a few possibly used as base camps for somewhat longer occupation.

It was initially expected that a large number of prehistoric sites would be found along the benches and terraces near the river, but no evidence of prehistoric use of the

Table 3. Frequency of observed artifacts by site,  
test pit number, and level.

Permanent Site No. (Temporary Site No.)		cm below modern ground surface		
		0-10	10-20	20-30
42WA326				
(5196-08)	Test Pit 1	0	0	n/a
	Test Pit 2	5	1	n/a
42WA327				
(5196-10)	Test Pit 1	2	2	0
	Test Pit 2	2+	0	n/a
42WA328				
(5196-11)	Test Pit 1	2	0	n/a
	Test Pit 2	0	0	n/a
42WA330				
(5196-13)	Test Pit 1	1	1	n/a
	Test Pit 2	7	0	n/a
	Test Pit 3	0	0	n/a
42WA336				
(5196-19)	Test Pit 1 <sup>a</sup>	1	0	1
	Test Pit 2	0	0	n/a
42WA341				
(5196-24)	Test Pit 1	3	n/a	n/a
	Test Pit 2	3	2	n/a
42WA346				
(5196-29)	Test Pit 1	2	0	n/a
	Test Pit 2	0	0	n/a
42WA349				
(5196-32)	Test Pit 1	0	0	n/a
	Test Pit 2	1	0	n/a
42WA357				
(5196-40)	Test Pit 1	0	0	n/a
	Test Pit 2	2	0	n/a
	Test Pit 3	2	0	n/a

<sup>a</sup>This pit was excavated to 35 cm bmg; no cultural material was observed in the 30-35-cm level.

Table 4. Lithic raw material types noted by site and test pit.

Permanent Site No. (Temporary Site No.)	Material Type
42WA326 (5196-08)	Test Pit 1 n/a Test Pit 2 Yellowish quartzite
42WA327 (5196-10)	Test Pit 1 White quartzite Test Pit 2 White quartzite, reddish-brown chert
42WA328 (5196-11)	Test Pit 1 White quartzite, pink quartzite Test Pit 2 n/a
42WA330 (5196-13)	Test Pit 1 White quartzite Test Pit 2 White quartzite Test Pit 3 n/a
42WA336 (5196-19)	Test Pit 1 White quartzite Test Pit 2 n/a
42WA341 (5196-24)	Test Pit 1 Yellow quartzite, white quartzite Test Pit 2 Brown chalcedony, white quartzite, white chalcedony, gray chert
42WA346 (5196-29)	Test Pit 1 White quartzite Test Pit 2 n/a
42WA349 (5196-32)	Test Pit 1 n/a Test Pit 2 White quartzite
42WA357 (5196-40)	Test Pit 1 n/a Test Pit 2 Yellow quartzite, red chert Test Pit 3 White quartzite

floodplain was observed during the inventory. Even so, it is extremely likely this area was used prehistorically and that evidence of this use is either buried as a result of active deposition or has been removed by erosion along the Provo River. Prehistoric sites were identified along drainages, near springs, and near bedrock outcrops of material suitable for the manufacture of chipped stone tools. Several sites are situated on terrace and upland areas near the Provo River; however, the majority of the prehistoric sites are in upland areas above and well south of the river. These sites consist primarily of lithic raw material procurement loci and associated field camps where additional lithic reduction took place. These sites are situated in the well-watered environments of Lady Long Hollow, Webb Hollow, and an unnamed drainage south of Lady Long Hollow. A series of lithic raw material procurement loci and field camps is also situated in the unnamed drainage south of Lady Long Hollow and may represent repeated use of lithic raw material loci where fine-grained quartzite and/or chert were obtained. The remaining prehistoric sites in the uplands consist of small, short-term field camps. This environment appears to have been used primarily for hunting and gathering activities as well as the procurement of raw materials suitable for the manufacture of chipped stone tools.

Eleven of the prehistoric sites are recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4 (see Table 2). These sites are recommended as being eligible based on their potential to provide data regarding important local and regional research questions. These sites have potential to address research questions concerning chronology and culture history, economy, settlement patterns and mobility, and lithic artifact technology. No sites with ceramic artifacts were encountered, precluding the study of ceramic artifact technology.

## Historic Site Summary

The most common historic site type is trash scatters. Five occur as individual sites and one is on a multicomponent site along with prehistoric remains. Other historic sites recorded in the area include three farmsteads, a ranch complex, a never-completed railroad grade, a water-diversion canal, two isolated bridges, a gold mine, a rock quarry and gravel pit, and a sweat hut and associated hearth probably associated with Native American Ute use of the area.

Intensive attempts were made to locate all historic cultural resources (e.g., roads, ditches, corrals, homesteads, a mine, etc.) identified as being present in the area based on the 1893 GLO map for T. 3S, R. 6E. The crew was able to successfully locate and record the Ring Mine. The historic roads depicted on GLO maps were also relocated. However, all of these roads are currently in-use and have no preserved historic segments; as such, they were not recorded. Two of the three ditches were also located and remain in-use. They lack preserved historic elements and were not recorded. The crew was unable to locate the remaining resources shown on the 1893 GLO map: the corrals,



an irrigation ditch, and the two homesteads. The E. Webb Homestead appears to have been destroyed during clearing of a pasture area. The W. R. Smith Homestead was possibly removed by erosion, as it is plotted as having been on a stream terrace in Lady Long Hollow. Alternatively, it may be misplotted on the GLO map, which is a common occurrence. The historic resources shown on the U.S.G.S. topographic map (i.e., the Weber-Provo Diversion Canal, the mine, and an abandoned farmstead) were all located, as was the historic railroad grade identified by the contract manager.

Historic use of the project area appears to have focused predominantly on the floodplain of the Provo River. All of the recorded habitation and agricultural sites are situated on the floodplain. Two historic homesteads are illustrated in upland areas on an historic map of the area; however, one of these sites has been destroyed by clearing of a pasture and the other possibly by erosion. Other historic use of the upland areas focused on resource procurement (rock, gravel, and gold), and there are several trash scatters that cannot be associated with any specific historic theme, e.g., ranching, mining, sheepherding, etc. Use of the floodplain was extensive and focused on agriculture, ranching, and habitation. Water-control features are very common on the floodplain but none can be definitively dated with the exception of the Weber-Provo Diversion Canal. The majority of the sites on the floodplain date from the early twentieth century to the present, although it is likely that evidence of earlier occupations may be masked by more recent occupations or buried in the floodplain.

Eight of the 16 historic sites are recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (see Table 2). The majority of historic sites that are related to homesteading and considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP are recommended as being eligible under Criterion a for their association with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history in the area. Thematic associations include: Agriculture, Architecture, Commerce, Economics, Exploration/Settlement, Industry, Social History, and Transportation. With the possible exception of one barn and a railroad grade, none of the resources has sufficient architectural significance to merit listing under Criterion c. Most of the resources, including the railroad grade, would likely need to be preserved as groups, rather than as individual entities, to be eligible under Criterion c. One historic site is recommended as being eligible for information potential under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. This site is a sweathut and associated hearth of possible Ute origin. It has potential to provide information on the chronology of historic use of the area by aboriginal peoples, data on construction techniques used for sweathut structures during the historic period, and nature and layout of activity areas on a small site used for sweating.

Site associations with contextual periods and a summary of the NRHP recommendations are as follows:

**Early Homestead Period, 1873-1889:**

Richardson Farmstead-recommended eligible under Criterion a

**Early Ranching and Industry Period, 1899-1920:**

Utah Central Railway Company Grade-recommended eligible under Criterion a

Ring Mine (Webb Hollow Mine)-recommended not eligible due to lack of integrity

Richardson Farmstead-recommended eligible under Criterion a

Larsen Farmstead-recommended eligible under Criterion a, c

Prescott Farmstead-recommended eligible under Criterion a

**Ranching Consolidation and Specialization Period, 1910-1953:**

Richardson Farmstead-recommended eligible under Criterion a

Fitzgerald Ranch Complex-recommended eligible under Criterion a

Fitzgerald Ranch Bridge-recommended eligible under Criterion c

Larsen Farmstead-recommended eligible under Criterion a and c

**Provo River Water Projects: 1927-1950s:**

Weber-Provo Diversion Canal-recommended eligible under Criterion a and c

High Bluff Quarry and Gravel Pits, ca. 1958-1964-out-of-period

Victory Ranch/Prescott Ranch Bridge-out-of-period

**Historic Aboriginal Use of the Middle Provo River Region, 1850s to 1950s**

Site 42WA351-eligible under Criterion d

## Site Descriptions

***Permanent Number(s): 42SM455***

**Temporary Site No.: 5196-01**

**Site Type: Railroad grade**

**Cultural Affiliation/Age: Euroamerican / A.D. 1889 to 1890**

**Site Size: 736 by 3 m (2208 m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Site Description:** The site consists of the Utah Central Railway railroad grade that was designed to extend between Hailstone Junction and the Uintah Basin. The rail line was surveyed in 1889 and the grade was constructed in 1890. The project was abandoned in 1894 and never completed. The section of railway grade within the project area runs along the Provo River floodplain at a 340° azimuth. The Provo River is approximately 90 m southwest of the site. The average width of the grade is 6.5 m. Height ranges from 0 to 80 cm. The rails and ties have all been removed; however, the original rail channels are still visible in places. They are approximately 2 m apart and are incised a maximum of 10 cm. No artifacts are in clear association with the grade and no features are present.

**Site Conditions and Impacts:** The rails and ties have been removed from the grade. Portions of the railroad grade have been damaged or obliterated by dam and road construction and by erosion from irrigation canals (associated with modern and historic ranch activity). The site is crossed by two in-use two-track roads. A fence has been constructed across the grade at the northern parcel boundary and the grade has been obliterated by the construction of a corral at the southern parcel boundary. A rock and earth dam built across an irrigation channel has covered part of the grade. This irrigation channel parallels the grade and has eroded a significant portion of the northern section of the grade. One modern culvert runs underneath the grade. The grade is heavily eroded, in some places down to modern ground surface. Vegetation covers most of the grade. Despite these impacts, much of the grade retains a good deal of integrity. It is in fair condition.

**National Register Recommendation:** This site retains integrity of location, setting, and design, but not of materials, feeling, workmanship, or association. The site is associated with early ranching and industry in the Woodland and Francis area, 1899-1920, and physically embodies one of the major events of this era, that is, initial construction efforts of the ill-fated Utah Central Railway. This narrow-gauge rail was designed to run from Hailstone Junction to the Uintah Basin, where there were believed to be abundant timber and coal resources. Another goal was to reach the iron mines near the Moon Sawmill in Woodland, Utah. In addition, this rail line was intended to connect to other area railroads, including the Union Pacific line in Park City and the Denver & Rio Grande, which was making its way up Provo Canyon to Heber City at about the same time. Because of its association with important events in the development of the Francis and Woodland communities, this site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a of 36CFR60.4 and the theme of transportation. Agriculture, commerce, economics, and social history are considered contributing themes. There is no known evidence that the site is associated with persons who are significant or have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it the work of a master. In addition, the physical manifestations of this site, which was never completed or used, cannot provide any additional significant information pertaining to the local or regional historic record. Because of these factors, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion b, c, or d of 36CFR60.4.

**Permanent Number(s): 42SM456**

**Temporary Site No.: 5196-03**

**Site Type: Farmstead**

**Cultural Affiliation/Age: Euroamerican / A.D. 1880s to 1960s**

**Site Size: 320 by 240 m (60,319 m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Site Description:** The site consists of the John W. Richardson and Marie D. Anderson Farmstead located in a valley on the floodplain of the Provo River. The site is composed of a log cabin (F-01), a cottage (F-06), a single-room structure (F-07), two outhouses (F-02 and F-08), an outhouse depression (F-16), six concrete foundations (F-03, F-04, F-05, F-09, F-12, and F-13), a corral (F-11), a bridge (F-10), a rock dam (F-15), and two irrigation ditches (F-14 and F-17). The structures on the site are present in four distinct clusters. These consist of the log cabin (F-01), two concrete foundations (F-03 and F-04), the remnants of a house foundation (F-05), and a standing outhouse (F-02) in the south-central portion of the site; a cottage (F-06), a small house (F-07), a standing outhouse (F-08), two concrete slabs (F-09 and F-13), and a footbridge (F-10) in the northwestern portion of the site; and a corral (F-11) and a concrete foundation (F-12) in the eastern portion of the site. In addition to these features, a series of irrigation ditches (F-14 and F-17), a small rock dam (F-15), and a possible outhouse depression (F-16) are also present. The association of the clusters in terms of temporal use and function is not known. The log cabin (F-01), cottage (F-06), small house (F-07), and both outhouses (F-02 and F-08) are the only standing structures present on the site. The wooden footbridge (F-10) is also intact. All other structures consist of concrete/cinder block foundations or concrete slabs. None of these features is currently in use except for the ditches. There is no evidence of an on-site trash dump, historic trash scatter, or artifact concentration. No clearly historic artifacts were observed. A light scatter of modern and post-1953 artifacts (e.g., plastic bottles, aluminum cans) is present on the site. The site is on a depositional surface and is believed to have shallowly buried cultural material. More deeply buried historic material may be present in the outhouses and outhouse depression.

This site was settled by John W. Richardson and his wife Marie Dorothy Anderson sometime in the 1880s. John Richardson acquired a U.S. land grant on the property in 1888. Richardson emigrated to the United States from England in 1864. His wife was born in Salt Lake City, the daughter of Danish emigrants. The 1880 census lists the couple as living in Peoa. The oldest structure at the site is the log cabin, which was built ca. 1885. The cottage (F-06) and small residence (F-07) were built in the 1930s and the outhouses (F-02 and F-08) appear to date to the 1920s or 1930s. The other features were built at various times from the late 1880s to the early 1900s. These include the corral (1890s-1930s), two irrigation ditches (1910s-1920s), the dam (early 1900s), and the various foundations (which probably

supported a house [ca. 1930s to pre-1969]), two barns (1920s-1930s), and other structures. The most recent feature appears to be the footbridge, which is believed to have been built in the 1960s.

A granite slab milling stone is also on-site. It has one moderately worn use surface and measures 21.5 cm by 14.5 cm and is 7.0 cm thick.

**Site Conditions and Impacts:** The site has been impacted by erosion. Several of the structures have been demolished and consist only of foundations and slabs. A powerline is also present on the site. Features F-01, F-02, F-06 through F-08, F-10, and F-15 are in good condition. All other features are in poor condition.

**National Register Recommendation:** This site retains integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association as well as partial integrity of design, workmanship, and materials. Several of the structures are well-preserved; others are almost totally destroyed. The site represents an agricultural farmstead associated with several important events in the Woodland-Francis area: early settlement/homesteading (Early Homestead period, 1873-1889), economic growth and the development of agriculture (Early Ranching and Industry, 1899-1920); and subsequently, ranching consolidation (Ranching Consolidation and Specialization, 1910-1953). As such, the site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a of 36CFR60.4. The primary thematic association is agriculture. Architecture, exploration, and social history are contributing themes. The site was constructed and used by John W. Richardson and his wife Marie Dorothy Anderson. Though well-known in the community, these individuals did not have a major influence on local or regional history. Thus, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion b of 36CFR60.4. None of the structures on the site possesses sufficient architectural significance to merit listing under Criterion c of 36CFR60.4. Although the site may be able to offer information regarding historic lifeways, much of this information is available at other sites and in archival records. As such, the site is unlikely to contribute critical or unique information to help address important research questions regarding local and regional history. Consequently, this site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4.

**Permanent Number(s):** 42SM457

**Temporary Site No.:** 5196-04

**Site Type:** Farmstead

**Cultural Affiliation/Age:** Euroamerican / A.D. 1903 to 1979

**Site Size:** 211 by 195 m (30,755 m<sup>2</sup>)

**Site Description:** This site comprises the historic William L. Prescott and Emily Pace Prescott farmstead. It consists of a house (Structure 1), a root cellar (Structure 2), a collapsed barn or garage (Structure 3), a collapsed shed and associated pens (Structure 4), a concrete foundation (Structure 5), a series of in-use ditches (F-01 and

F-02), and a small amount of mainly domestic trash. Structures 1-3 were previously documented (Birnie 2002) during an architectural recordation project. Structures 4 and 5 and Features F-01 and F-02 were recorded during the current visit. The age of the ditches and their relationship to the rest of the property are not currently known.

Based on historical records, the site was established in or shortly after 1903. Informant data indicate that it was abandoned in 1978 or 1979. No discrete trash concentration or dump areas were observed at the site. Instead, artifacts are scattered. Artifacts present include wire, corrugated sheet metal, chicken wire, a sanitary can, bottle glass, window glass, barbed wire, farm tools, farm machinery, engine parts, a water heater, bed springs, couch springs, a partial toilet, a lamp base, metal hinges, milled lumber, a metal rake, and indeterminate metal fragments. A small amount of modern trash (e.g., aluminum cans, plastic bottles) is also present. No temporally diagnostic historic artifacts were observed and the association of the artifacts present with any specific time period, occupation, or use of the property is unknown. The site is on a slight rise on the Provo River floodplain, and because it is in a depositional environment, may have shallowly buried subsurface cultural material or potentially even more deeply buried material in a privy or outhouse. No evidence of a privy or outhouse depression was observed during the fieldwork. The site represents a habitation associated with agriculture. It was built and used by the Prescott family, who first came to Francis, Utah in 1894.

**Site Conditions and Impacts:** The site has been impacted by erosion, livestock grazing, demolition of several structures, vandalism, and vegetation growth. Only Structures 1 and 2 are standing, but both are in poor condition with holes in their roofs and walls. Portions of the floor in Structure 1 are also collapsed. Structures 3, 4, and 5 are in poor condition. The remainder of the site is in good condition.

**National Register Recommendation:** This site has been previously recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The house and root cellar were recommended as contributing elements (Birnie 2002). The associated pens and outbuilding were recommended as non-contributing elements. The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The site represents an agricultural farmstead associated with early economic development and the development of agriculture in the Woodland-Francis area, important events in the rise of these communities. As such, the site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a of 36CFR60.4 and the theme of agriculture; social history is a contributing theme. The site was constructed and used by the William L. and Emily Pace Prescott family, which moved to the area from Parley's Park in 1894. Although this family was well known in the area, they did not have a major influence on local or regional history. The site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it a work of art or the work of a master. While the site may be able to offer information

regarding historic lifeways, much of this information is available at other sites and in archival records. As such, the site is unlikely to contribute critical or unique information to help address important research questions regarding local and regional history. Consequently, this site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion b, c, or d of 36CFR60.4.

***Permanent Number(s): 42SM458/42WA359***

**Temporary Site No.: 5196-05**

**Site Type: Canal**

**Cultural Affiliation/Age: Euroamerican / A.D. 1929 to Present**

**Site Size: 14 by 579 m (8108 m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Site Description:** This site consists of the Weber-Provo Diversion Canal. The segment recorded here extends from the bridge over the canal on State Route 32 to the confluence with the Provo River. The section near the bridge has concrete lining and stone rip-rap. Most of the canal within the project area is unlined. This portion of the canal was originally documented by P-III Associates in 2001 and reported upon by Birnie (2002). The canal was constructed in 1929 and 1930 and enlarged between 1941 and 1947. The canal was constructed to divert water from the Weber River Basin to the Provo River Basin for irrigation and domestic use. It remains in-use at present. The recorded section of the canal is approximately 1900 ft long. It ranges from 35 to 45 ft wide, and is 6-12 ft deep. Earthen berms are present along both sides of the canal.

**Site Conditions and Impacts:** The portion of the site recorded here has been impacted by erosion along its lateral margins and at its confluence with the Provo River. However, the segment remains in good condition.

**National Register Recommendation:** This in-use site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. This canal has played an important role in water control, usage, and supply in the local area and the region since it was first constructed in 1929 and 1930. Since its construction, the canal has helped supply supplemental water for irrigated land in the two most populous counties in Utah as well as one lesser-populated county, helping assure jobs and local food supply. The canal has also contributed to providing a reliable domestic water supply to Salt Lake City, Provo, Orem, and several other communities in Utah County. Construction and use of the canal is intertwined with the development and growth of Salt Lake and Utah counties as well as the sustainability of agriculture and domestic water supply in these areas. The site is clearly associated with events that have been of major significance in the development of the local area and region. Thus, the site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a of 36CFR60.4. The site retains integrity of design and engineering and represents a type, period, and method of construction in canal-building in the west. As such, the site is also recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the

NRHP under Criterion c of 36CFR60.4. The canal is not known to be associated with any persons who have played an important role in local, regional, or national history. Also, the canal itself is unlikely to provide any information important to history. Important data regarding design, engineering, and construction are available in written historic records. Thus, the site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria b and d of 36CFR60.4.

**Permanent Number(s): 42SM459/42WA360**

Temporary Site No.: 5196-09

Site Type: Bridge

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Euroamerican / A.D. 1930s to Present

Site Size: 25 by 5 m (125 m<sup>2</sup>)

Site Description: The site consists of a single-span, trestle-style bridge situated across the Provo River. It measures approximately 60 ft long and 16 ft wide; the deck is approximately 7 ft above the current river level. Concrete revetments and retaining walls support the ends of the bridge. According to a local informant, the bridge was constructed by the BOR in the 1930s near Deer Creek Reservoir. Later the same decade, it was disassembled and moved to its current location. The bridge was originally documented on an Historic Site Form by P-III Associates in 2001 and reported on by Birnie (2002).

Site Conditions and Impacts: The bridge is well maintained and is in excellent condition. Minor erosion was noted.

National Register Recommendation: Because of its engineering and architectural characteristics, this in-use bridge has been previously recommended as eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Birnie 2002) under Criterion c of 36CFR60.4. It still retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. It is well preserved and maintained and we concur with the earlier recommendation. The site is not known to be associated with important events or persons in local, regional, or national history and it is unlikely that the physical manifestations of the bridge can provide any information important to history. Thus, the site is recommended as being ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criteria a, b, and d of 36CFR60.4.

**Permanent Number(s): 42SM460/42WA361**

Temporary Site No.: 5196-02

Site Type: Bridge

Cultural Affiliation/Age: Euroamerican / A.D. 1958 to Present

Site Size: 23 by 2 m (46 m<sup>2</sup>)

Site Description: The site is a bridge spanning the Provo River. It consists of the foundations of a steel frame vehicle bridge and an in-use steel and wood footbridge. The framework of the original bridge now rests on the river bank, just northwest of the



current bridge. The original bridge framework is 38 ft long by 10 ½ ft wide. It is constructed of steel I-beams. The decking is not preserved. This bridge sat on embankments made of stone buttressed with wooden logs. The current bridge is 70 ft long and 4 ½ ft wide. It is constructed of wood decking set on a frame composed of steel pipe. This bridge has an arched deck and arched railings. The original bridge was associated with an access road to the High Bluff quarry and gravel pit (site 42WA358) located south of the river. This quarry was in operation in the late 1950s and early 1960s and the construction of the original bridge foundation and deck was completed at that time. The date(s) of the bridge removal and bridge replacement are not known. A local informant indicates that the current bridge is less than 50 years old. The bridges were originally documented in 2001 by P-III Associates on an Historic Site Form and reported upon by Birnie (2002).

**Site Conditions and Impacts:** The original bridge was dismantled and replaced. The current bridge has a decaying wood deck and is in fair condition. The original bridge foundation is partially eroded and is in fair condition.

**National Register Recommendation:** This site has been previously recommended as not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP (Birnie 2002). The original bridge retains partial integrity of location and setting. It does not retain integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, or association. All that remains in situ of the original bridge are the poorly preserved foundations on the banks of the river. The original bridge is out-of-period and, therefore, currently ineligible for inclusion in the NRHP under any of the criteria specified in 36CFR60.4. The replacement bridge is also out-of-period and not eligible.

***Permanent Number(s): 42WA324***

**Temporary Site No.: 5196-06**

**Site Type: Farmstead**

**Cultural Affiliation/Age: Euroamerican / A.D. 1908 to Present**

**Site Size: 306 by 221 m (36,521 m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Site Description:** This site is an historic farmstead, known as the Rasmus Larsen and Annie Minnie Jensen Farmstead, located in a valley along the floodplain of the Provo River. It is composed of two barns (F-01 and F-03), two covered pens (F-02 and F-04), a small A-frame structure (F-05), a series of storage pens (F-06), two livestock pens (F-07 and F-08), a stockpen/corral (F-10), a concrete bridge (F-09), an irrigation ditch (F-11), a stock pond (F-12), and dispersed historic trash. In addition to these structures and features, the Rasmus Larsen and Annie Minnie Jensen House, which is situated on the northern side of State Route 32, just north and northwest of the features and structures listed above, was included with this site. Structures and features in this portion of the site include a small house (F-13), a garage (F-14), a root cellar (F-15), a pumphouse (F-16), a rubble pile that is the remnants of the main house at the site (F-17), and an outhouse depression (F-18). F-01

to F-09 and F-13 to F-18 were previously recorded by Birnie (2002) during an architectural documentation project. F-03 is a well-known local landmark and is referred to by residents of the area as "the red barn" and/or the "Auerbach" barn. This structure is an excellent example of an "Improvement Era" barn and is relatively well preserved and retains structural and architectural integrity. This barn has an intact hayloft and the internal dairy operations are relatively well preserved. The property was acquired by Rasmus Larsen, an immigrant from Denmark, in 1908. The small house (F-13) north of the ranch complex (and outside of the project area) may have been their home, but the family probably did not live on the farmstead full-time. Census records show they lived in Kamas in 1920. No detailed records regarding the use and construction of the various structures were located. However, based on architectural style, the earliest structure appears to have been F-01, a plain Intermountain barn probably built in the 1910s or 1920s. An associated pen (F-02) may have been built about this same time. The Rasmus Larsen and Annie Minnie Jensen house (F-13) and the associated structures and features (F-14 to F-18) were probably also constructed in the 1910s or 1920s. The red barn (F-03) and associated pens were likely to have been constructed in the 1930s. The bridge (F-09) was probably constructed sometime during the 1930s, 1940s, or 1950s. The construction and use dates for the irrigation ditch (F-11), stock pond (F-12), and stockpen/corral (F-10) are not currently known. The earlier barn is currently used for animal shelter and equipment storage. The younger barn is not currently in-use, but appears to have been in the recent past. Livestock were grazing on the site in 2001 when portions of the site were first recorded (Birnie 2002).

Artifacts on the site consist of a low-density scatter of trash. No trash dump or artifact concentrations were observed. Artifact types observed include corrugated sheet metal, metal watering troughs, baling wire, barbed wire, threshing machines, a paint can, a gasoline can, ceramic electrical insulators, a tilling machine, milled wood, and unidentifiable metal. Post-1953 and modern trash (e.g., aluminum cans, plastic soda bottles) are also lightly scattered across the site. None of the historic artifacts observed on the site is temporally diagnostic. Given the long history of occupation at this location, there are almost certainly buried artifacts.

During the earlier recordation (Birnie 2002), the earlier barn (F-01) and an associated pen (F-02) were designated as the Larsen Ranch Barn. The newer barn (F-03) and associated pens (F-04 through F-08) were designated as the Larsen Ranch Complex. The bridge (F-09) over the Provo River was designated as the Larsen Ranch/Victory Ranch Bridge. The structures and features north of State Route 32 (F-13 to F-18) were designated as the Rasmus Larsen and Annie Minnie Jensen House. Copies of the Historic Site Forms for these four areas are attached to this form. The collapsed corral (F-10), an irrigation ditch (F-11) and a stockpond (F-12) were recorded during this phase of the project in April, 2003.

**Site Condition and Impacts:** The site has been impacted by erosion, a two-track road, vandalism, grazing, rodent burrowing, fencelines, and vegetation growth. The earlier barn (F-01) is in poor condition and is currently in danger of collapsing to the south. An associated pen (F-02) is collapsed and two associated corrals are in poor condition. The red barn (F-03) is still standing and is structurally sound; however, portions of the roof have collapsed and the interior is covered in cow manure. The pens and structures associated with the red barn (F-04 to F-08) are in fair to good condition. The bridge (F-09) is in good condition, although the eastern end of the central concrete bridge support has sunk slightly into the bed of the Provo River. The collapsed corral (F-10) is in poor condition. The stockpond (F-12) and irrigation ditch (F-11) are currently not in use and are in fair to good condition. The small house (F-13) retains structural integrity and is in fair condition. A tree has fallen across the rear portion of the structure since the initial architectural documentation. The garage (F-14) is in good condition. The pumphouse (F-16) and the root cellar (F-15) have collapsed roofs and portions of the walls are also collapsed. They are in fair condition. The rubble pile (F-17) represents the remains of a destroyed house obviously in very poor condition. The outhouse depression (F-18) is in fair condition, although there is no evidence of the original superstructure. The remainder of the site has little evidence of any disturbance and is in good condition.

**National Register Recommendation:** This site has been previously considered eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The structures, pens, and possible outhouse depression were all recommended as contributing elements (Birnie 2002). The rubble pile, stockpond, and irrigation ditch are non-contributing. The bridge is believed to be currently out-of-period but will be considered contributing when it becomes 50 years old in a few years. The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The site represents an agricultural farmstead/ranch associated with the initiation and growth of agriculture in the Woodland-Francis area, both important events in the rise of these communities during the Early Ranching and Industry Period, 1899-1920, and the Ranching Consolidation and Specialization Period, 1910-1953. As such, the site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a of 36CFR60.4. The earlier barn, F-01, is recommended as being eligible under Criterion c of 36CFR60.4 because of its architectural characteristics. The site was constructed and used by Rasmus Larsen and his wife Annie Minnie Jensen. Though well-known in the community, these individuals did not have a major influence on local or regional history. Although the site may be able to offer information regarding historic lifeways, much of this information is available at other sites and in archival records. As such, the site is unlikely to contribute critical or unique information to help address important research questions regarding local and regional

history. Consequently, this site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion b or d of 36CFR60.4.

**Permanent Number(s): 42WA325**

**Temporary Site No.: 5196-07**

**Site Type: Ranch complex**

**Cultural Affiliation/Age: Euroamerican / A.D. 1930s to Present**

**Site Size: 125 by 200 m (25000 m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Site Description:** This site is an historic ranch, known as the Fitzgerald Ranch complex, located in a valley along the floodplain of the Provo River. Historic elements of this site consist of two houses (Structures 8 and 10), two barns (Structures 3 and 4), a covered pen (Structure 1), a hay crib and horse enclosure (Structure 2), a garage (Structure 5), two sheds (Structures 6 and 7), and a concrete pad (Structure 9). Athel Benjamin Fitzgerald and his wife Avis Luella Bonner Fitzgerald were the original owners of the property. No detailed records regarding the use and construction of the various structures were located. The oldest structure on the site is believed to be one of the houses (Structure 10); it may date from the 1920s or 1930s. This house has been extensively remodeled and is currently occupied. Additional structures were added in the 1940s and 1950s. There are also several obviously modern structures on the site including a pole barn, two garages, and a series of animal enclosures; these were not recorded. All of the structures, with the exception of Structures 1 and 9, are in-use. Structure 8, a small house, is currently being used intermittently as a fishing cabin. No historic artifacts were noted on the site either in dumps or scattered about the property. Given the long history of occupation at this location, there are almost certainly buried artifacts, although it is possible that most trash was hauled off the ranch and dumped elsewhere. Structures 1-9 were previously recorded by Birnie (2002) during an architectural documentation project.

**Site Conditions and Impacts:** With one exception, all of the structures documented at the site are in the same condition as when they were initially documented by Birnie (2002) in 2001. The exception is Structure 1, a covered pen, which has collapsed since it was initially recorded. Structure 1 is now in poor condition. Structure 5 is leaning to the east and in fair to poor condition. Structure 8 has suffered due to lack of upkeep and is in fair condition. The remaining structures are in good to excellent condition.

**National Register Recommendation:** This site has been previously considered eligible for inclusion in the NRHP. The houses, barns, and garage were recommended as contributing elements. The associated pens and outbuildings (sheds) were recommended as non-contributing elements (Birnie 2002). The site retains integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The site represents a ranch associated with the development of ranching in the Woodland-Francis area (Ranching Consolidation and Specialization Period, 1910-1953),

an important event in the rise of these communities. As such, the site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a of 36CFR60.4. The thematic association is agriculture. The site was constructed and used by Athel Fitzgerald and Avis Luella Bonner Fitzgerald. The extended family of Fitzgeralds were sheep ranchers who lived in Heber City, but a number of family members lived in the Woodland-Francis community. Athel Fitzgerald was the vice-president of the Utah Wool Marketing Association and prominent in the Utah woolgrowers activities for many years. He was also a director of the Uintah Sheep Grazer's Association. Although Athel Fitzgerald was well known in the area and even prominent in ranch-related activities, he did not have a major influence on local or regional history. The site is not a work or art of the work of a master. Due to the eclectic mix of properties built over the span of almost eight decades, the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction. While the site may be able to offer information regarding historic lifeways, much of this information is available at other sites and in archival records. As such, the site is unlikely to contribute critical or unique information to help address important research questions regarding local and regional history. Consequently, this site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion b, c, or d of 36CFR60.4.

***Permanent Number(s): 42WA326***

**Temporary Site No.: 5196-08**

**Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter**

**Cultural Affiliation/Age: Unknown aboriginal**

**Site Size: 45 by 42 m (1283 m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Site Description:** The surface manifestation of this site consists of a discrete scatter of 125-150 pieces of debitage, 4 biface fragments, 1 end scraper, and 2 cores on a gently sloping terrace/fan surface above and southeast of an incised stream valley. Raw materials present include several varieties of quartzite, chalcedony, and one flake of obsidian. Yellowish-white quartzite is the most common raw material type. The debitage is predominately from late-stage core reduction with small amounts of early- and middle-stage core reduction flakes, middle- to late-stage biface reduction flakes, and a small amount of angular debris. The obsidian flake is from late-stage core reduction. No temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed and the site's age is not known. No features or artifact concentrations were observed. Maximum artifact density is 5/m<sup>2</sup> with an average of 1/10 m<sup>2</sup> across the site. The presence of flakes concentrated in a few small erosional channels across the site, in conjunction with the depositional nature of the site's setting, and the discovery of debitage in one of two test pits excavated to assess site depth, indicate that the site has shallowly buried cultural material. The discrete nature of the site, low diversity of

artifact and raw material types, and the absence of any discernable artifact concentrations indicate that the site most likely represents a single-use field camp.

**Site Conditions and Impacts:** The site has been impacted by an east-northeast to west-southwest-trending two-track road, minor erosion, and vegetation. Several small rills (10-20 cm wide and 5-10 cm deep) extend from southeast to northwest across the site. These agents have affected less than 1 percent of the site area. Vegetation growth may have slightly moved some artifacts. Some artifacts are in a secondary context in the rills due to erosion; however, there is no evidence of any significant artifact displacement. The site is in good condition.

**National Register Recommendation:** This site is in good condition and retains integrity.

Although no temporally diagnostic artifacts were observed during the inventory, the site has obsidian that may be able to yield a relative date based on hydration analysis. Because the site has shallowly buried cultural materials, it has potential to contain additional chronological data in the form of temporally diagnostic artifacts, obsidian, and possibly features with datable material. The site should also be able to provide data on site function as well as on lithic technology and use of local vs. non-local raw materials. The presence of obsidian further suggests that the site may be able to shed light on mobility and annual range and/or regional exchange patterns. Because of its information potential, this site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. The site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion a, b, or c of 36CFR60.4. There is no evidence that the site is associated with events or persons who have made significant contributions to local, regional, or national history. Also, the site does not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, nor is it a work of art or the work of a master.

***Permanent Number(s): 42WA327***

**Temporary Site No.: 5196-10**

**Site Type: Lithic artifact scatter with groundstone**

**Cultural Affiliation/Age: Archaic / Archaic**

**Site Size: 160 by 75 m (7510 m<sup>2</sup>)**

**Site Description:** The surface manifestation of this site consists of a large, low-density scatter of 100-125 pieces of chipped stone debitage, an Elko Corner-notched projectile point, an indeterminate projectile point, 5 biface fragments, 3 unifaces, 2 scrapers, 1 modified flake, 2 slab milling stones, and 1 mano fragment. The site is located on the lateral margin of a broad interfluvial near the confluence of two deeply incised drainages. Several springs are present on the northwestern margin of the site. No features or artifact concentrations were observed. Maximum artifact density is 3/m<sup>2</sup>. The presence of an Elko Corner-notched projectile point suggests that the site dates to the Archaic period. Quartzite is the most common material type in the debitage assemblage. It is local and occurs in bedrock outcrops and as cobbles and

boulders in alluvial fan, terrace, and floodplain deposits. Several raw material procurement locations for these quartzites are present in the project area. Other materials include several varieties of chert, chalcedony, and a small amount of obsidian. The quartzite debit age is predominantly from middle- to late-stage core reduction with small amounts of middle- to late-stage biface reduction and early-stage core reduction flakes, and angular debris. The chert debit age has a similar pattern of flake types; however, the cherts have a higher proportion of late-stage core reduction and middle- to late-stage biface reduction flakes. The site is in a depositional environment and debit age is eroding from the banks of a small drainage in the western portion of the site. In addition, artifacts were present in both test pits excavated on-site. Thus, the site clearly has subsurface cultural material. The relatively large size of the site and diversity of raw materials and artifact types suggests that the site may represent a base camp, a series of small field camps, or a mixture of uses for both purposes.

Also on-site are several pieces of amethyst glass fragments from a single bottle.

**Site Conditions and Impacts:** The site has been impacted by erosion, grazing, placement of fencelines, use of the area as a pasture for grazing, and a small collapsed pen. Several two-track roads parallel the fenceline south of the site. A 1-m-deep erosional channel extends south-north through the western portion of the site. An active spring is on the site's northwestern margin. These impacts have affected less than 30 percent of the site area with no known significant artifact displacement. The site is in good condition.

**National Register Recommendation:** Despite some disturbance, the site is in good condition. The presence of both obsidian and a temporally diagnostic Elko point indicate that the site contains chronological data, and it is expected that this site will be able to provide information on local Archaic-period occupation. Shovel testing showed that the site has shallowly buried cultural materials and, thus, potential for additional temporally diagnostic artifacts. As suggested by the presence of fire-cracked rock and depth, there is also potential for buried cultural features, which could yield additional chronological information as well as subsistence data. Analysis of the groundstone assemblage can also reveal certain aspects of Archaic period subsistence practices. The location of the site in a depositional environment further indicates potential for intact site structure that can help identify site function and the nature of on-site activities. The chipped stone assemblage contains both quartzite and obsidian providing the opportunity to study differences in procurement, reduction, and use of local vs. non-local materials. Sourcing of the obsidian via x-ray fluorescence maybe provide data on mobility and annual range and/or exchange patterns in the region. Because of its information potential, the site is recommended as being eligible for inclusion in the NRHP under Criterion d of 36CFR60.4. The site is recommended as being not eligible for inclusion in the